Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864. NUMBER 78.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

"Issues of the Campaign."

"SHALL THE NORTH VOTE FOR A DISUNION PEACE?"

Chicago Tribune Campaign Document, No. 9.

We have issued, and are now prepared to furnish, a sixteen page pamphlet entitled "Issues of the Campaign—Shall the North Vote for a Disunion Peace?" This document is divided into the following heads:

CONTENTS.

Historical Review—Who are Responsible for the War—The Rebellion at its Last Gasp—The Great National Union Platform Adopted at Baltimore, June 7, 1864—National Democratic Platform adopted at Chicago, August 29, 1864—The Meaning of the Democratic Platform—Washington Hunt's Resolution—"The Basis of Federal States"—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance—The Meaning of Peace in Reunion—Secretary Benjamin's Letter—An official declaration that the South will have Disunion or nothing—General Grant on the War—His Letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne—George H. Pendleton and his Disloyal Record—Mr. Pendleton in favor of letting the Rebels go in Peace—Mr. Pendleton a State Rights' Man—Mr. Pendleton says the People cannot Amend the Constitution so as to Abolish Slavery—General Barnard's Review of General McClellan's Campaign on the Peninsula—Appeal of the National Union Committee to the People of the United States.

This comprehensive document, embracing the platforms of both parties, the letters of Gen. McClellan, General Grant and Secretary Benjamin, and many other documents of vital interest, which are not found in any similar publication, will be

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THE NEWS.

It seems to us it is quite time Grandpapa Wickliffe called together his Peace Sneak convention, for here in the Shenandoah valley, under the lead of a wild Irishman, named Sheridan, there has been a flagrant violation of the principles of the Constitution, Magna Charta, and Common Law. Full three thousand of our Southern brethren have been arbitrarily arrested, and the rights of property have been invaded in an unconstitutional manner to the extent of the seizure of fifteen rebel flags and numerous cannon. The Peace Sneaks have a right to complain. It is, no doubt, perfectly natural they should be. Briefly told, and in the straightforward language of the dispatches, on Monday, the 19th, Maj. Gen. Sheridan attacked the rebel forces under Generals Breckinridge and Early, near Bunker Hill, in the Shenandoah Valley, fought a hard battle all day, and a brilliant victory was won by our forces. The enemy was driven over twelve miles. Three thousand prisoners were captured. Fifteen stand of colors and five pieces of artillery were taken, and the rebel killed and wounded left in our hands. The rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed. Four other rebel Generals were wounded.

All this was not without loss to ourselves, and while we mourn our fallen heroes loyal cannon will join the jubilant clangor of the bells in the peans of victory, than which the war has given scarcely none more signal. "It is a complete rout," says the latest dispatch, and what loyal man cannot see joint hope in the alarm and panic of that sort the partisans of the Grave-Digger of the Chickahominy, whose cause wanes precisely as the rebel standard lowers. Our boys in blue are impatient to finish the work, and they have already made long strides towards it in the capture of Atlanta and this victory at Bunker Hill. Let loyal men sustain the army, and the end is near.

Our Washington advices give us advices from Grant, and through rebel channels of the situation at Atlanta. No change is reported since our last issue.

Gen. Grant has returned to the Army of the Potomac. He never goes away but for an object, and he means business always. Presently the echo from the Shenandoah will be heard from below Petersburg.

Many loyal men will be startled at an act of rebel piracy on Lake Erie, which has resulted in the loss of two small steamboats, unfortunate escape from far greater perils to the Union cause. Those of our Northern readers most likely to be astonished, will be the good easy souls who have regarded all newspaper stories as purely sensational that pointed to the existence of a hostile element lurking in Canada and ready to visit mischief on our lake commerce and cities. No one will deny it now, in the face of these facts, and one is lost in wonder at the blundering stupidity of these fresh water pirates, who having arrived at the dangerous advantage of two steamers in their full control, could only manage to destroy these, when the lake about them was white with the sails of our commerce. The whole affair, as far as the rebels were concerned, was a bungle of which of course we do not complain, but chronicle the fact as being so. Next time it may be otherwise, and the blindest should be fully warned.

The 134th Illinois regiment of one hundred days' men, commanded by the unfortunate Col. McChesney, left Paducah last night for home. We term any officer unfortunate who, having been given an opportunity to free himself from a previous reputation for utter incapacity and worthlessness, not only fails, but deepens the former brand. Such instances go to stamp as very injudicious the course of those responsible for such appointments. The 134th was material worthy of a choice commander. We do not desire to do injustice to Col. McChesney. On the contrary, we especially rejoice that he is in a fair way to receive the fullest and amplest justice.

Our dispatches give intelligence of the progress of the draft in various parts of the Northwest. Everywhere all is quiet.

The great loyal gatherings of the people continue. That at Galesburg, in this State, yesterday, was an immense affair, and one of the most notable of the campaign thus far.

"Aren't you glad you joined the Wide Awakes!" Yes, if you shared the glory of their relation to the last Presidential canvass. Yes, if you appreciated how effective were their services in the cause of loyalty. We notice very generally throughout the country a disposition to revive the associations and rekindle the torches. Let it be done everywhere, and make every loyal man glad he joined the Wide Awakes by filling this present campaign full of their peaceful but telling victories. Boys, fall in and prepare to light up.

Gold was weaker yesterday, owing to Phil. Sheridan's brilliant affair in the Shenandoah. The reasons are given in our New York dispatch why the full effect of the war news on the gold market was not realized. No such interposition, however, saved the Peace Sneak stock from the full effect of the disaster to their friends, the rebels.

Hon. Carl Schurz made a rousing Lincoln and Johnson speech in Philadelphia on Friday night of last week.

It will give great satisfaction to friends at home of our wounded and sick soldiers, prisoners in rebel hands, to know that they are to be specially exchanged in accordance with arrangements perfected by General Butler. It is not the fault of the rebels that all our brave boys in their hands are not on the sick list.

Milwaukee Union men were preparing yesterday to welcome home with distinguished honors their brave and noble officer, General H. E. Paine, who has just resigned his commission to accept the candidacy for Congress in that District, against one of the meanest of Wisconsin Copperheads, and when that kind of measure gets condensed into a very few men, as in Wisconsin, a thoroughly mean man is the result. General Paine will make a brilliant run, will be elected, and honor Wisconsin and the Northwest greatly.

It is announced in the Chicago Times, (Copperhead) that Ex-Gov. John A. King, of New York, is about to come out for McClellan and Pendleton, or has already done so. We pronounce a shameless untruth. We have no especial information on the subject, but we know that Gov. King was the Chairman of the New York delegation at the Baltimore Convention, and was among the warmest of Mr. Lincoln's supporters there. We know also that every instinct of his nature rebels against the Chicago platform. Gov. King is not only for the prosecution of the war, but for the extinction of slavery.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

GREAT OUTRAGE BY SHERIDAN IN THE SHENANDOAH

Arbitrary Arrest of 3,000 of our Southern Brethren.

UNCONDITIONAL SEIZURE OF FIFTEEN STANDS OF COLORS AND FIVE GUNS.

A Magnificent Theme for Loyal Rejoicing.

SECRETARY STANTON'S OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Startling Rebel Plot and Piracies on Lake Erie.

TWO STEAMERS SEIZED AND DESTROYED BY REBELS.

THEIR MAIN INTENTION AN UTTER FAILURE.

The Draft in Illinois—How it works in Central and Southern Illinois.

THE DRAFT IN WISCONSIN, INDIANA AND MICHIGAN.

The 134th Illinois Leave Paducah for Chicago.

EXCHANGE OF OUR SICK AND WOUNDED EFFECTED.

Grand Rallies for the Union—Encouraging Aspects of the Campaign.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Phil. Sheridan's Glorious Victory Over Early.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 20.

Yesterday morning, the 19th of September, Major General Sheridan attacked the rebel forces under Generals Breckinridge and Early, near Bunker Hill, in the Shenandoah Valley, fought a hard battle all day, and a brilliant victory was won by our forces.

The enemy were driven over twelve miles.

Twenty-five hundred prisoners were captured.

Nine stand of colors and five pieces of artillery were taken, and the rebel killed wounded left in our hands.

The rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed. Four other rebel Generals were wounded.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1864.

To Major General Dix:

Yesterday Major General Sheridan attacked Early, fought a great battle, and won a splendid victory. Over 2,500 prisoners were captured, nine battle flags and five pieces of artillery. The rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed, and three other General officers wounded. All of the enemy's killed and most of their wounded are in our hands. The details are stated in the following official telegrams, received by this Department. The Department learns with deep regret that we lost Gen. Russell, killed.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 19—7 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

We have just heard from the front. Our cavalry, under Averill and Merritt, engaged Breckinridge's corps at daylight, and up to 1 o'clock had driven him beyond Stevenson depot, a distance of seven miles, killing and wounding quite a number, and capturing 200 prisoners from Gordon's Division. On the center and left the enemy were driven about five miles beyond the Opequan into a line of earthworks, our infantry attacking them in position since then. As the officer left, he could distinctly hear heavy artillery firing, and still continuing. To this hour every indication is most favorable to us.

JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 20—7:40 p. m.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

We have just heard from the front that Sheridan has defeated the enemy, captured 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, and five battle flags. The rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed and Early wounded. Our loss was about 2,000. Gen. Russell, of the 6th corps was killed. Gen. McIntosh lost a leg. The enemy escaped up the Valley under cover of the night. Sheridan is in Winchester.

J. D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen.

Generals Upton, McIntosh and Chapman are wounded.

Gen. Sheridan, transmits to General Grant the following report, which has just been received by the War Department:

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 19—9:30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant:

I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of Gen. Early over the Berryville pike, at the crossing of the Opequan creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which lasted from 3 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing 2,500 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery, 9 army flags, and most of their wounded. The rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and three other general officers wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all of their killed fell into our hands.

Our losses are severe. Among them are General D. A. Russell, commanding a division in the 6th corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Generals Upton, McIntosh and Chapman, were wounded. I cannot tell our losses.

The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels, from Opequan Creek to Winchester.

The rebels were strong in number, and very obstinate in their fighting.

I desire to mention to the Lieutenant General commanding, the gallant conduct of Gens. Wright, Crook, Emory, Torbert, and the officers and men under their command. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory.

A more detailed report will be forwarded.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen.

Full details of the casualties will be given when received by the Department.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

THE VERY LATEST.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—9 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following is the latest information received from Gen. Sheridan:

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DISPATCH.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Sept. 20—8 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The body of Gen. Russell has arrived. As soon as it is embalmed, it will be forwarded to New York. Gen. McIntosh, with his leg amputated, has just come in, and is in good spirits. Several officers from the front report the number of prisoners over 3,000. The number of battle flags captured was fifteen, instead of nine. All concur that it was a complete rout. Our cavalry started in pursuit at daylight this morning.

Sheridan, when last heard from, was at Strasburg. I sent forward this morning ample medical supplies. Full subsistence for the entire army also goes forward.

If you do not hear from me often, it is because of the distance we are from the scene of action and because I only send you such information as I esteem reliable.

(Signed) JNO. D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen.

The President has appointed General Sheridan a Brigadier in the regular army and assigned him to the permanent command of the middle military division.

General Grant has ordered the army under his command to fire a salute of one hundred guns at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning in honor of Sheridan's great victory.

A dispatch just received from General Sherman at Atlanta says: "Everything continues well with us."

The reports of to-day show that the draft is proceeding quietly in all the States. In most of the districts, vigorous efforts are continued to fill the quota by volunteering before the drafted men are mustered.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—Considerable excitement exists in Government and military circles in regard to the two rebel steamers which have appeared on Lake Erie. It will be recollected that sometime ago Halleck ordered that the gunboat Michigan should be stationed at Johnson's Island to prevent the threatened liberation of the rebel prisoners confined there.

By a special treaty with Great Britain the United States is prohibited from having more than one war vessel armed with one gun upon Lake Erie, and hence a protest was made by England against the Michigan's armament. As the Michigan is confined to the surveillance of Johnson's Island, it is feared that the rebel steamers will ravage our commerce, and will probably lay Buffalo under contribution.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—A national salute was fired to-day in honor of Sheridan's victory.

Gentlemen who have arrived here from Hagerstown, Md., state that on Sunday the rebels, under McCausland and Johnson, advanced from Bunker Hill, and attacked Averill at Martinsburg. The latter, after a spirited resistance, fell back to Hainesville, a short distance from Falling Waters, on the Virginia side of the river, where he took a stand. During Sunday night Averill received reinforcements, and yesterday morning advanced against the rebels and drove them back to Bunker Hill and reoccupied Martinsburg.

The Commercial's Washington special says the enemy were driven twelve miles.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Herald's Harper's Ferry special, 19th, says: As was expected, the visit of the Lieutenant General here was to put in motion some important move of this army. On Friday morning last the enemy disappeared entirely from the left wing of our army, on the Berryville and Winchester pike, and only made a faint show on our right. This gives the surmise that they had either taken up a line of retreat to Strasburg or had moved to their left or our right for a concentrated movement against us. Gen. Sheridan at once took measures to ascertain the fact, and from information obtained soon came to the conclusion that the attempted clever movement of General Early was only a feint to get his troops on our left to the west side of Opequan Creek. The trap was discovered and the rebel General thwarted in his designs.

The affair of yesterday morning at Martinsburg, between the rebels, consisting of artillery and infantry, and our troops under Gen. Averill, showed that the rebels were closely guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with a view of preventing its reopening from here to Cumberland.

Shortly after daylight this morning the enemy were discovered in force on the west bank of the Opequan, when sharp skirmishing and a brisk cannonade took place between the armies. Major General Cook, with his veterans of the West Virginia army, occupied the right of our line, the 19th corps the centre, and the 6th corps the right. A great battle for the possession of the Valley of the Shenandoah, has either commenced or cannot be long delayed.

It is said the rebels have a large reserve concealed in the valley between North Mountains and Third Hill Mountain, with headquarters at Jonesburg. The reports of rebel deserters and others, in regard to the strength of this force, are so conflicting that it is difficult to settle down upon any stated number as accurate. The fact of the enemy offering Sheridan battle, shows that they have a good sized army, and hope to meet with success.

The New York Tribune's Washington special, 19th, says: News of an important movement of Sheridan's army reached here to-night. Up to the time your messenger left, no decisive result had been obtained. Severe cannonading and skirmishing were going on. Up to the dispatch time of the train it was thought a general battle for the possession of the valley had commenced or was certain to transpire very soon.

On Sunday a body of dismounted cavalry was dispatched from the camp at Hagerstown to Williamsport, where they were at the latest accounts guarding the fords of the river.

FROM LAKE ERIE.

A Startling Rebel Plot of Piracy Partially Successful—Escape of the Pirates.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—News has been received here that a number of rebels from Canada captured the little steamers and Island Queen, near Bass Island, yesterday afternoon, and have gone down or across the Lake, probably for reinforcements, guns and ammunition. The capturing party numbered about thirty, armed with revolvers and bowie knives. No other arms were noticed. They took at Middle Bass Island wood enough to last two days.

SANDUSKY, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—On information received from Government authorities, Capt. Carter, Commander of the United States steamer Michigan, arrested a Mr. Cole, an officer in the Confederate army, the leader of a conspiracy to seize the steamer Michigan and release prisoners on Johnson's Island. After his arrest, Cole confessed, implicating six prominent citizens of Sandusky, who were also arrested and taken to Johnson's Island. Cole's programme was that the Confederates were to come here either by railroad or water, and seize the steamer.

The following is a statement from the clerk and passengers of the steamer Philo Parsons, plying between Detroit and Sandusky:

About 5 o'clock last evening, when within ten miles of Sandusky, the steamer Parsons was seized by 35 Confederates, armed with navy revolvers and hatchets, who took passage as citizens at Detroit, Malden, C. W. and Kelley's Island. After confining the remainder of the passengers in the hold and cabin they ran her below here some ten miles, came about, ran to the middle of Bass Island to wood, lying there about an hour. Here the steamer Island Queen, from Sandusky, bound for the Islands, overtook the Parsons, and, suspecting nothing wrong, came to alongside of the Parsons to land passengers across her deck. She was no sooner made fast than she was also seized, and the men thrust into the hold of the Parsons. The ladies passed up stairs. After wooding, she landed the ladies underground, saying to the men they would soon know their doom. They finally concluded to land the men also, swearing them to secrecy for twenty-four hours, retaining the officers and crews of both steamers to run them. The Island Queen was afterwards sunk, and the Parsons taken to Sandwich, C. W., abandoned and reported sunk.

The steamer Michigan left on a cruise at daylight. The rebels, probably, expected signals from Johnson's Island, and not receiving them, put back.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—The rebels returned to Detroit river early this morning, having been foiled in their design, which is supposed to have been the capture of the United States steamer Michigan, and release the prisoners on Johnson's Island. The crew of the steamer Parsons were put ashore on Fighting Island this morning, after being robbed of everything valuable. The furniture of the boat was destroyed, and the boat cast off, leaving her in a sinking condition. The vessel was seized by the Canadian authorities, and two of the rebel crew were arrested, and are now in jail at Sandwich.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—Capt. Orr of the steamer Island Queen, arrived here from Detroit River this morning. He furnishes the Blade with a statement in regard to the piratical operation in the vicinity of Sandusky last night.

The Queen left Sandusky at 3 p. m. yesterday. She stopped at Kelly's Island for thirty or forty soldiers, then passed to the middle of Bass Island, where she found the Parsons in possession of the pirates, who at once seized the gun. The soldiers were paroled as Confederate prisoners. The other passengers were sworn to secrecy for twenty-four hours.

The Queen was then lashed to the Parsons, and they started for Sandusky. When out five miles the water pipe of the Queen's pony engine was broke off, opening a hole in her side and she was cast off and left to sink. The Parsons passed on to the mouth of Sandusky Bay, and after hovering about some time apparently waiting for a signal inside, she started for Detroit river, arriving at Fighting Island on the Canada side about 5 o'clock this morning, where Capt. Orr, his clerk and engineer, were landed. The Parsons was then run down the river to a dock where the Captain supposes the plunder was landed and the steamer burned, as preparations were made for that object. He has no doubt that the seizure of the United States steamer Michigan and the liberation of the Johnson Island prisoners was the object of the plot. Both steamers were stripped of their valuables.

FROM THE GULF.

Highly Interesting from Mobile, New Orleans and the Texas Coast.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—The Herald's Mobile Bay correspondent says:

An expedition sent out by Gen. Bailey has succeeded in destroying the largest salt works in the rebel limits, at Bons Secours Bay. Large quantities of rosin and turpentine have been destroyed by the rebels to prevent them falling into our hands. Immense amount of cotton and turpentine have been sent to Selma, Ala., in expectation that Mobile might be surrendered.

The rebel Gen. Page has been brought to Fort Morgan, where he is to be tried on a charge of destroying munitions of war in that fort after its surrender. The offense is punishable with death.

Large quantities of secret ordnance stores have been discovered by our expeditionary parties.

A rebel dispatch dated Mobile, 11th, says: Nothing new. Seven Yankee vessels lie quietly below the obstructions.

The rebels made a raid into Labodieville on the 8th, burnt the village, and murdered Mr. Guerrin, one of the best Union men in the district.

Dick Taylor has relieved Maury in the command of the Mobile rebel defenses.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent of the 13th says: It is reported that Forrest and Dick Taylor have joined their forces and number 25,000. Gen. Canby's command is also said to be near them. Great secrecy is maintained concerning their movements, but a secessionist here said if Farragut took Mobile, forces would have to be sent from here to hold it, and then they would move on either New Orleans or Mobile.

An expedition by gunboats has been sent through the lakes and bayous near Grand Lake, capturing boats, soldiers and horses, and some fine stores. Some of the soldiers were perfectly naked.

News from New Orleans by the Continental, to the 13th, has been received.

The reports of Cortinas' operations in Texas are fully confirmed. It appears that there was a full understanding between the rebels and the French to jointly attack and capture Matamoras, and that it was frustrated by Cortinas, who put himself between the two forces, and whipped both. He then captured Brownsville, and turned it over to our authorities, hoisting the American flag.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Returning Veterans—The Draft—Soldiers Arrested—Prisoners sent to Alton.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—About 400 veterans of the 30, 11th and 17th Missouri regiments arrived yesterday from Sherman's army, and were handsomely entertained by the Veteran Reception Committee, and cordially welcomed by citizens generally. General Rosecrans made the reception speech.

About 400 names were drafted in the Fourth Ward yesterday, and the drawing will continue to-day. Among the names drawn are those of several prominent citizens. Everything passed off quietly, there being no indications of resistance from any quarter.

Nearly all the soldiers engaged in breaking up the Copperhead meeting at the Lindell Hotel, a few nights ago, have been arrested.

Thirty-four prisoners were sent to the Alton prison yesterday to serve out sentences.

The flouring mill of A. H. Fagan, 7th street, was burned last night. Loss estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. Insurance unknown.

Army officers, just from below, bring a report derived from Gen. Herron's Adjutant, that Col. Scott, commanding the rebel troops near Baton Rouge, sent a proposition to Gen. Herron, to surrender from 4,000 to 5,000 men, provided he would grant unconditional pardon to the General officers of the rebel command.

LATER.

The loss by the burning of Fagan's mill, last night, amounts to $150,000. No insurance. Two hundred barrels of flour and fifteen thousand bushels of wheat were also destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—A gentleman from Duvall's Bluff, Ark., reports the arrival of Gen. Warner at Little Rock, with the 16th corps. With this accession General Steele will be able to take the offensive. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Gen. Price.

Between thirty and forty of the third regiment of Cavalry were captured 3 miles from Little Rock, on the 14th.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Prisoners—Capture of a Schooner by Rebels—Return of Gen. Grant to his Army.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 19.—The schooner Jane P. Durfee was captured on Saturday evening last, while at anchor in Warwick River, near James River, by a party of five rebels. It was a complete surprise. The first the captain knew of it, a rebel entered his cabin, and with a pistol aimed at his head, demanded the surrender of the schooner, informing him of his crew having been overpowered. The schooner was released by Capt. Davis giving a bond for $7,000—the supercargo, Wilber F. Stockton, held as hostage for the payment of the money. The rebels then robbed the schooner, taking $2,700 from the Captain, clothing from the crew, the small boat, colors, papers, compass, nautical instruments, &c., and binding the Captain a polite adieu, left at 10 p. m. The Captain of the Durfee arrived here with his schooner this morning.

The flag of truce steamers New York and Dictator, with 1,000 rebel prisoners destined, for exchange, arrived last night from Philadelphia, and left this morning for Aikin's Landing in charge of Maj. Jno. E. Mulford, Commissioner of exchange of prisoners.

Lieut Gen. Grant arrived this morning from Baltimore, and proceeded up the river on the mailer New York.

THE DRAFT IN MICHIGAN.

Progress in Recruiting—The Drawing to Commence Yesterday.

DETROIT, Monday, Sept. 19.—Everything is in readiness to commence the draft in this Congressional District, but owing to a little unavoidable delay in getting all credits properly fixed, it has been decided to postpone the drawing till Tuesday morning, at which time it will positively commence. Drafting will be commenced in the subdistricts which are the most deficient in filling their quotas. It is, intended, also, to draft slowly during the ensuing week, in order to aid volunteering as much as possible. If at the end of that time the quotas are not filled by volunteering, the draft will recommence on Monday and be continued till the quotas are all filled.

We are authorized to make this announcement by Col. Hill, who has issued instructions to this effect to the different Provost Marshals throughout the State. From the interior of the State, we have the most gratifying assurances relative to volunteering, but in this city it seems to be dead. During the past two weeks there have not been five men credited to the city. Every opportunity is offered to escape the draft, and it behooves the people to do their utmost in the right direction.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military and General Intelligence—Southern Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

The War Department had out its big flag to-day in honor of Sheridan's victory, and a salute of 100 guns was fired, and the city generally has been a good deal excited.

The statement that Admiral Porter has been transposed from the Mississippi squadron, and is en route here to turn over his command, is wholly false, as no change has been made.

The attention of this city is almost wholly given up to the draft. The drawing took place to-day for the first ward, which is the most aristocratic part of the city. Everything has progressed very quietly thus far. Both of the President's Secretaries are drawn, but neither are likely to be called for service, as their names are among the last of the extra 100 per cent.

Drafts have been passed this week for twenty-one millions dollars, and money is in the Treasury waiting the call of paymasters, who expect to start to-morrow for the army.

It is understood that Mr. Chase expects to speak in Ohio on Saturday next.

The Gen. Russell, killed in Sheridan's recent fight, was from New York, and was regarded as one of our best officers. Gen. Chapman, reported wounded, came out as Colonel of the 3d Indiana cavalry.

The War Department orders that commanders of Departments furnish to the Commissary General of Prisoners full rolls of all Federal prisoners of war received by them, either on parol or by exchange; and, also, of all rebel prisoners of war held by them at temporary depots, or who have been exchanged by them, and also, whenever it is practicable, of all Federal troops captured by the enemy, giving rank, regiment, company, and time and place of capture.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—The Herald's Washington special says: Secretary Fessenden will resign his position, and either Chase or Robert J. Walker will be appointed October 1st.

The New York Tribune's Washington special says: General Butler has effected an arrangement for the exchange of the sick and wounded of both armies.

The Post's Washington special says the commissioners appointed by the Union prisoners in Georgia to urge an exchange of prisoners of war have arrived here, and will soon meet the President.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Richmond papers of last Thursday contain the following:

MACON, Sept. 14.—A train loaded with Federal prisoners ran off the track last night at Camp Creek, on the Southern Railroad. Eight cars and engine were crushed to pieces. A large number of Yankees were killed and wounded—fully as many as though of the Confederates in their removal from Point Elmira, New York, when a similar accident occurred.

Many of our officers are of the opinion that there will be no further advance of the enemy in Georgia this year. It is thought that Sherman proposed the armistice for the purpose of putting Atlanta in a condition to be held by a small force.

The first train of refugees from Atlanta arrived last night. They were robbed of everything before being sent into our lines.

There has been further correspondence between Hood and Sherman on the subject of an exchange of prisoners, but no agreement has yet been arrived at.

Our army still maintains its position at Lovejoy, with our advance occupying Jonesboro, Hardee's corps occupies Jonesboro, with his pickets extending six miles beyond.

Sherman has now withdrawn and contracted his lines, so that he occupies but little ground south of Atlanta. He is reported to be throwing up powerful works on a line from East Point east through the city and to Decatur, and to be bringing up supplies and otherwise arranging his base for another campaign. We have nothing from Wheeler or Sherman's rear. It is evident that the enemy's communication have not been seriously interrupted. The enemy forced every negro off with them from Jonesboro and beyond. They, as usual, desolated every household, ruined every plantation with most savage cruelty. The enemy sent out scouting parties almost every day. On Thursday, six of these scamps, including one Captain, were captured and brought into our lines. They were very boasting and insulting.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The War in Arkansas and Mississippi—River Matters—Political Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Monday, Sept. 19.
VIA CAIRO, Tuesday, Sept. 20.

McAllister's guerillas, numbering about 120, have committed extensive depredations in Crittenden county, Arkansas, during the last two months. I learn that the residents resolving to submit to his atrocities no longer, are arming and organizing to drive him from their midst. A skirmish occurred on Tuesday last, between twenty-five of his men about forty citizens, in which three of the former were killed and five or six wounded.

The rebels have entirely disappeared from this vicinity, and with the exception of a few guerrillas infesting the country between White Station and Coldwater, all is quiet in front of our lines for a number of miles.

On Friday last Forrest was at Okalona, having massed with Dick Taylor, Buford and Wirt Adams. They have 9,000 troops, four regiments of which are infantry, composed of old men and boys recently conscripted, and consequently quite raw. Their cavalry is in excellent condition. Their destination is said to be Mobile.

There is nothing from White River worthy of note. Business is entirely suspended to-day, owing to a prize drill of militia on the Fair Grounds. The tug boat Royal Arch was seized by the river police at the levee yesterday, as she was preparing to leave for up the river. It is alleged she has been engaged smuggling goods to rebels at Island No. 40, between which place and Memphis she has been running for several months, under cover of the wood and water mails trade.

Whisky, rice tea, coffee, sugar, &c., were found on board, of which they could give no satisfactory account.

A deck hand states that the officers of the boat had a standing arrangement with the rebels in the neighborhood of the Island by which they served them with necessaries at round prices, and he had frequently seen rebel officers and soldiers come aboard and buy of her officers. The boat was held in bonds to answer for smuggling.

On Sunday morning a vote was taken on board the steamer Olive Branch, bound for New Orleans. It stood as follows:

Lincoln	147
McClellan	3
Fremont	5

Sixteen prisoners, deserters, were on board; 14 voted for McClellan and 2 for Lincoln. The McClellan votes were mostly cast by members of the 6th Ohio Infantry, a Vallandigham crowd, but not the whole regiment by any means, for I found some strong advocates for Mr. Lincoln among the gentlemanly and courteous officers.

FROM IOWA.

Spirit of Copperheadism—State Political Items—The Great Meeting at Indianola.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Ia., Tuesday, Sept. 20.

On Friday of last week, a deserter from the 15th Iowa infantry, named Jack Gray, took refuge from the officers who were in pursuit of him in a house occupied by a man named Goble, in Clark county, eight miles from Osceola. As if by a preconcerted arrangement, eleven or twelve armed men reached the house about the same time, and the building was converted into a fort. It was evidently their intention to resist the arrest of Gray to the last extremity. Hearing of the difficulty, Captain Glenn, of the State militia in Clark county, called his men together, and proceeded to the fort. The house was surrounded, and a pretty vigorous watch kept up during the night. Several shots were fired from the fort, but without effect. The next morning Capt. Glenn sent a flag of truce to the besieged, which was duly recognized, and a conference ensued between the parties, resulting in an unconditional surrender of the fort, and its inmates, eleven men, were taken into custody and divested of their arms.

At the time of the surrender, it was discovered that three inmates of the fort, including the deserter, had made their escape during the night. These men proceeded to Irish Grove, in Madison county, and as soon as their flight was discovered they were pursued by a number of returned soldiers who had taken no part in the siege. When the soldiers reached the residence of a man by the name of Connor, where it was supposed the deserter was secreted, they were met by several men at the door. One of the soldiers immediately fired, killing one man, so we learn, and wounding another. The deserter again escaped.

The Sons of Liberty are known to be the movers in this insurrectionary movement against the enforcement of the laws.

Chas. Ben. Darwin addressed an enthusiastic meeting at the Court House, this afternoon. The ball set in motion by the news that the gravebone has carried the Atlanta prize for Old Abe, moves gloriously on. The campaign is moving finely in this State.

The joint discussion between Kasson and Henry, commenced yesterday, at Indianola. There was a large crowd out, and the result of the discussion and the crowd were largely in our favor. As I predicted, Kasson used up the Copperhead cause so badly that its worsted advocate looked as if it might be more congenial to sing "Carry me back" than take another tilt.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—The draft in the Second District is proceeding quietly. There are 114 drafted in the First Ward of Davenport; 46 in the Second Ward; in Pleasant Valley township, 22; in Sanford township and Allen township, 12; in Princeton township, 22. These figures indicate the 100 per cent as a reserve. LeClaire township commences proceedings in the morning.

The draft for the Third and Fourth Districts is ordered for the 2nd.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

The Opening Day at Kalamazoo Yesterday—Aspects of the Occasion.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KALAMAZOO, Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1864.

The Sixteenth Annual Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, was inaugurated here to-day. The weather is delightful. The refreshing shower on Sunday evening has placed the ground and the roads in admirable condition. The attendance is not large to-day, and never is on the first day, as the entry and arrangement of articles exhausts the whole attention of the officers.

The show at present, of course, looks rather thin, but the promise is more than ordinary. The entries in the horse department numbers about two hundred, not so large a number by probably a hundred as the Illinois exhibition presented last week. This is unaccountable, as the management of the Michigan Society, having a surplus of money on hand, have made a larger and more attractive premium list this year than ever before.

The citizens' list of premiums for fast horses is also very liberal, and that class of representative will probably lead the column with the constant legions of jockeys, blacklegs, &c. Premiums for horses include an imported class adapted to improve the breed, which has been neglected heretofore in Michigan—the thorough-bred race horse.

Four or five regular old fashioned Kentucky races will take place during the week, trotting being counted number two. For these races there is quite a number of entries, including a splendid "stone plover" horse by Henry Chappell, of Detroit; a beautiful animal from the Vandal stock, by Mayor Barker, of Detroit; the famous Capt. Buford, of your city; Virginius, sired by the great Lexington; Mr. Trake's Wild Indian, and Aronus, which won the race last year. These are on the ground.

Trotting, however, will not be neglected. Nabocklish, Lady Sherman, Quaker Boy, John Morrissey, and a host of other fast crabs are on hand.

Half thorough-breds, roadsters, &c., are also well represented.

The show of cattle is not large, out the animals are of the first class.

The show of sheep will be first rate.

Agricultural implements of all kinds are here in generous numbers. Sewing machines have the finest representatives. The indications at the art Hall are very promising. Pianos, melodeons, organs and other musical instruments, are filling up a large space in this hall.

THE SANITARY FAIR.

The Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society of Kalamazoo have erected a commodious building on the grounds for the holding of a fair for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers, and are fitting it up in a very tasteful and appropriate style. Over the entrance to the building on the West end is the motto, "Health to our Soldiers, Strength to the Union." On the individual bazars over the South corridor are the mottoes, "We'll fight for our Country, Union and Liberty," "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way," "Antietam, South Mountain, Vicksburg, Malvern Hill." Over the left corridor, "Uncle Sam—Our Best Relative," "Lookout Mountain," "Wilderness," "Stone River."

On the east end of the building, encircled in a wreath, was a memento to our unnumbered brave soldiers who have given their lives a sacrifice to their country—and our brave defenders, Hicks, Breckenridge, Woodbury, Roberts, Wilcox, Custer, Baxter, &c.

Around the side walls, encircled in wreaths, are the names of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Burnside, Hooker, McPherson, Rosecrans, Lyon, Banks, Kilpatrick, Stoneman, Farragut, Kilpatrick, Milroy, Fillmore, Warren, Hancock, Sedgwick, Couch, &c.

The battle flags of the 1st, 9th, 10th, 20th, 24th, and 27th Michigan regiments, in shreds and tatters, silent evidence of the heroic valor of the gallant men who fought under them, are displayed in a conspicuous part of the building.

The same society has also a large dining hall in operation.

As I have remarked, the sewing machines are well represented here. Grover & Baker, their Chicago agents, and Mr Wheeler, have fitted a very beautiful alcove in the fine art hall, where the ladies are taking the premium, to the gratification of admiring crowds. This machine is found very popular among the people, as it deserves to be.

To-morrow will be devoted to the work of the various committees, and on Thursday and Friday more attention will be given to the race-track than any other department.

FROM KNOX COUNTY.

The Great Union Rally at Galesburg—The Processions—Speeches of Generals Oglesby, Prentiss and Others.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GALESBURG, Knox Co., Tuesday, September 20.

The Union demonstration here to-day was an immense outpouring of the loyal people of Knox and adjoining counties. They came up from every hamlet and village in all this section, and the result was an assembly variously estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand. The actual number doubtless between the two. I have attended all the political meetings of note in the State during the present canvass, and I am able to say that in respect to enthusiasm and numbers this exceeds them all. The demonstration at Freeport perhaps may be excepted.

The occasion of this gathering was the announcement that General Oglesby, the Union candidate for Governor of the State of Illinois, would address the people. A little after daylight this morning, the usual couriers of this immense multitude reached this city in a lumber wagon from some country village, bearing aloft the Union flag and a banner upon which was inscribed, "I go for Abe and Andy, Dick and the Deacon." Closely following came long lines of patriots, male and female, in wagons and on horseback, with flags and patriotic emblems.

Some of the inscriptions were eminently suggestive of the temper of the people towards traitors. All breathed a spirit of love and devotion to the country, and a determination to transmit this glorious Union, cemented by the blood of our brave fathers, and no less brave sons, unimpaired to our posterity.

The features of the occasion was the immense procession with which the exercises were preceded. This was one of the most extraordinary I have ever witnessed. It excelled those that used to be popular in Chicago on the birth-day of Washington, and Independence day—when you had a Mayor who had not sold himself to disloyal men.

Some idea of its extent may be gained from the fact that it was over an hour in passing one point. There were men and women in carriages, in lumber wagons, on horseback and on foot. These carried national flags great and small, and banners upon which were paraded every conceivable loyal device and motto. There were mowing machines that said—"We mow for the Union, we will cut down traitors." There was a steam engine in operation, bearing conspicuously upon the smoke stack the standard-bearers on the State and National tickets.

There was a blacksmith-shop, anvil, bellows and hammers, and athletic Union men fashioned the red-hot glittering iron into bands as the procession moved, singing with the motto overhead, "The Union—we band it together as with a band of iron." There were wagons laden with vegetables and Sanitary stores, labeled "for the Sanitary Commission." "We will not forget our brave defenders in the field." There was a corn-planter that spoke thus: "No compromise with traitors—Cotton no longer wields the sceptre—Corn is king." There was a large procession of Swedes who said, "Sweden is our mother-land, but America is the land of our adoption—Lincoln and Johnson, Dick and the Deacon forever."

A large wagon, beautifully draped with flags and otherwise ornamented, contained fifteen young ladies habited in red, white and blue, who waved a banner inscribed "We will Grant you peace."

It would largely exceed the limits of a d spatch to recount a tithe of the rich, rare and wonderful features of that procession.

In the afternoon the people assembled in the large square west of the business portion of the town. After music by the band, prayer by the Rev. Dr. Craycraft, of the Episcopal church of Galesburg, and singing America, by the Lombard brothers, J. N. Mandel, mayor of the city of Galesburg, introduced, in an elegant little speech, Major General Oglesby. After the conclusion of General Oglesby's address, which was less than the usual length, because of his bodily indisposition, another song was given, and an address by Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, Union candidate for Congress for the 5th Congressional District. More singing by the band followed, and then an address by Judge Kellogg, and another song by the Lombards, the whole concluded by a telling and spirited address by Maj. Gen. Ben. M. Prentiss, who is to be nominated.

The audience separated in the best of spirits, and firmly resolved to do its part in not only carrying the success of the Union ticket, but in rolling up such a majority as will teach disunion peace sneaks and Copperheads that it will not do in the future to attempt to unite the people upon issues that smack of disloyalty.

There is not a Union man in this region who does not feel his purposes intensified, and his hands strengthened by this gathering to-day.

The Copperheads of the 5th Congressional District met in Convention here to-day to nominate a candidate to contest the Congressional district with Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, the candidate of the Union party. Hon. D. S. Stiles of Barren who is expected to be knocked down. The Barren man will be defeated by three thousand.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Draft in Indianapolis—General State Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Sept. 20, 1864.

The draft is proceeding quietly. Some 200 men were drafted in City county yesterday, and nearly every one is a rank butternut. Three townships in this county have thus far been drafted. The city will be reached during the week. There is no disturbance and it is hoped there will be none. Any resistance will be put down at once, and the guilty ones summarily dealt with.

The Union men feed vastly this noon as honor of Sheridan's victory over Early. The second gives over its especially the editor of the Sentinel, who has so often predicted Sheridan's disastrous defeat.

Gov. Morton leaves to-night for Lafayette. Gov. Brough of Ohio, will speak at Fort Wayne next Thursday, the 22d. He ought to have a cordial reception.

The trial of Harrison Dodds, of this city, for conspiracy, and aiding and abetting the rebellion, will begin to-morrow.

The case of Harrison Bowles will come in as soon as Dodd's is disposed of.

Two hundred and forty-three men of the 18th and one hundred and fourteen of the 34th regiments, who did not re-enlist, arrived to-day, to be mustered out, their time of service having expired.

Col. Washburne, of the 18th, Dan. Voorhees' opponent for Congress in the 7th District, is making a glorious canvass. Wherever he speaks crowds turn out to hear the soldier-orator, and the prospect of his success grows brighter every day. The Union men in that district have their armor on and are fighting hard.

FROM QUINCY.

The Draft in Adams County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The draft in Quincy is passing off very quietly. Jno. Wood, Jr., son of Ex-Governor Wood and Thos. Durant, another prominent Union citizen, are among the lucky number.

FROM TERRE HAUTE.

Central Indiana Political Items—The Draft.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Tuesday, Sept. 20.

Hon. Dan. Mace, of Lafayette, is addressing an immense audience at the Wigwam to-night. The canvass is progressing vigorously, and the Union prospects are daily growing better. The Union majority in this county will doubtless reach eight hundred votes.

The draft is quietly progressing, with no signs of disturbance.

FROM PADUCAH.

The 134th Illinois Regiment (100 Days Troops) En Route for Home.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 20.

The 134th leaves to-night for home.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Latest from the Situation—Recent Skirmishing—A Rumor—Late General Orders.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—A note from the army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says there was nothing new. All is quiet, with the exception of a few shots on the picket line.

The Alexandria (Va.) Journal says we learn, through sources which can't be discredited, that Mosby received a severe wound in the groin during an engagement between our forces and a small portion of his guerilla band in the vicinity of Centreville.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The World's Washington special, 19th, says the steamer Thos. Morgan arrived here at ten o'clock this morning from City Point.

At an early hour yesterday morning skirmishing began on our extreme left, and when the Morgan left City Point, at one o'clock, it had grown to be very brisk.

On Friday the rebels were seen concentrating bodies of troops on our left, either for offensive movements or in apprehension of an attack by us.

A report has been put afloat to-day that there has been a severe battle on the Weldon Road, and that the enemy has succeeded in dislodging General Hancock, and regaining possession of the road, but diligent inquiry fails to establish any truth in the report. Officers who left Grant's army yesterday report all quiet.

RECENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The following General Orders have just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, Sept. 13.—General Orders, No. 35—Extract.—By authority from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, the following reorganization of the corps is ordered, and will be carried into effect immediately:

1st. The 4th Division, 5th Army Corps, is discontinued.

Second. The following regiments belonging originally to the 1st and 2d divisions, are transferred to the 3d division: 121st Pennsylvania, 142d Pennsylvania, 143d Pennsylvania, 149th Pennsylvania, 150th Pennsylvania, 56th Pennsylvania, 76th New York, 95th New York, 147th New York.

Third. The 107th and 121st regiment Pennsylvania veteran volunteers are transferred to the 2d division.

Fourth. The prospect of filling up the corps renders it desirable to retain the organizations of three brigades to a division, and each division commander will arrange his brigades as he may think best.

By command of Maj. Gen. WARREN.

(signed) FRED. T. LOCKE, Assistant Adjutant General.

Information from City Point reports that the rebels continue to throw an occasional shell at working parties on the new Railroad, but with little or no effect.

THE GREAT TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

Measures to Carry it to Success.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—The Western Union Telegraph, in conjunction with the Russian Government, are actively engaged in fitting out an expedition, under the immediate supervision of Captain C. S. Bulkley, U. S. A., for Oregon, the coast of Russian America, and the country bordering on Behring's Straits, to survey the route of the telegraph line and make other needful arrangements to put the whole extent of the line, under contract, the ensuing year; and we understand that the projectors of the enterprise are sanguine that the line will be in successful operation between New York, San Francisco, St. Petersburg and London by the middle of 1866.

Mr. Hiram Sibley, President of the W. U. and of the Russian companies, sails, in company with Mr. Collins, the enterprising proprietor of the Russian American telegraph line, in the Scotia to-day, for Liverpool and St. Petersburg, with a view to complete the arrangements already initiated with the Russian Government, for expediting the early completion of the line, and we heartily wish them the utmost success.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 20.—Gold was much steadier under the news of Gen. Sheridan's victory than might have been expected from the importance of the success. The great facilities afforded by the due-bill system, however, gave strength to the market against any pressure. The price is also supported by brisk purchase for shipment to Europe, arising from the news of the advance in the Bank of England rate of discount.

How is This, Mr. Craig?

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 20.—An immense ovation to Gen. McClellan in progress on the town to-night by the Democratic clubs of Newark. The streets are bright with illuminations, transparencies, &c.

Gen. McClellan is the guest of Senator Wright, at whose residence the serenade is taking place. More than 10,000 persons are congregated in the streets.

The Capture of a Train by the Rebels.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—Advices from Fort Smith say the train which left here on the 1st for Fort Smith, was captured by the rebels. The train consisted of 100 wagons laden with supplies, and 600 mules for the artillery, horses, and two sutler teams.

[For further Telegraphic News see Fourth Page.]

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC—EVERITT. In view of the fall in gold, begs leave to inform the public that he has returned to his old prices, and is again taking Cartes de Visite at Two Dollars per dozen at EVERITT'S, 117 Lake st. W. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. BAY NIAS, Operator.

CIGARS—JUST RECEIVED from New York, a consignment of 200,000 Cigars, (A choice lot) and which we offer at from $25 00 to $50 00 per M. E. B. VAN DYKE & CO., Commission Merchants, 24 LaSalle st.

500 HALF BBLS. FAMILY MACKEREL—500 kits do do. For Sale Low, in store consignments, by GEO. H. PAGE, 29 South Water street.

SIX EXPERIENCED GIRLS WANTED, TO FOLD BOOKS. Apply to C. C. NEERDNER, Corner Randolph and Clark Streets, Up Stairs.

NOTICE. WALLIS BROTHERS NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, At 117 Lake Street, IS NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operator for Cross Eyes, Cataract, &c., 125 Randolph street. Dr. U. has had a thousand (?) from a thousand miles from all parts of the country, anxious to get his treatment.

1000 LARD TIERCES AND BARRELS, second hand, will cooper'd, and in excellent order, FOR SALE. Apply to ARMSTRONG & CO., Oil Dealers, 12 LaSalle street.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of GAYLORD, SMITH & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent. N. M. GAYLORD, FRANK D. SMITH, F. STEVENS. Chicago, Sept. 19, 1864.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.—Superior double Engines, to horse power each, and Boilers for them, for SALE AT A BARGAIN. Apply at South Water street, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5179.

30 BOXES CHOICE LEMONS, Cheap, to close consignment. LESTER, YOUNG & CO., South Water st.

NOTICE TO PACKERS. WANTED, A situation for the Packing Season by an experienced man. Best of city references given. Address P. O. Box 1693, Chicago.

HEATING FURNACES. RESCHER'S IMPROVED PATENT, for warming Dwellings, Churches, Schools, Stores, Hotels, &c. For sale by BANCHES & PARKER, 150 Lake st.

New Advertisements.

"HURRAH FOR ABE AND ANDY." A Stirring Patriotic Song and Chorus. Words by Prof. W. S. BLANCHARD. Music by L. S. BLANCHEATHER.

FIRST VERSE.
Freemen, rally! Strength! Union,
Arm, rouse for Abe and Andy,
Bright the star of freedom shines,
Hurrah for Abe and Andy.
In serried rank, triumphant now,
Freemen, onward to your vow,
Let proud Columbia be your boast;
Hurrah for Abe and Andy.

CHORUS—Strike for all embattled fire,
Strike for Union, grand, sublime,
Strike and wave the emerald flag,
Hurrah for Abe and Andy.

Published by O. DITSON & CO., Boston. For sale by all Music Dealers.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Fifth Annual Course of Lectures in the Hahnemann Medical College, will begin on MONDAY, OCTOBER 10. The introductory lecture will be delivered at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Lower Lecture Room of the College Building, No. 168 Clark street. Circulars giving full particulars regarding the Course of Study, Rules and Regulations of the College, &c., &c., can be had by addressing G. D. BEEBE, M. D., Registrar.

MEMPHIS & NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD PACKET LINE. THE "ATLANTIC," Will leave Cairo for New Orleans, &c. On Thursday Evening, 22d inst., AND THE MARY E. FORSYTH On Sunday Morning, the 24th. On arrival of the Illinois Central Railroad trains leaving Chicago the previous day. For freight and passage, apply to JAS. T. AMBACK, Agent, 15 Dearborn st. DAN ABLE & CO., Agents, Cairo.

DR. WALKER'S Eye and Ear Infirmary, 117 South Clark street, Chicago. Office hours from 11 to 4.

25 TONS NO. 1 SCOTCH PIG IRON For sale by E. ASHLEY MEARS, 238 & 239 Lake street.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS. Just received a few of those CELEBRATED PIANOS, From the manufactory of HARDMAN, NEW YORK. These Pianos are well known throughout the United States, and are inferior to none. The style, tone and finish must be inspected to be appreciated. Call and examine these before purchasing elsewhere. For sale by JAMES MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, 81 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn. N. B.—10,000 prime Segars for sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE formed a copartnership under the style of HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE, FOR DOING A Dry Goods Jobbing Business, At Nos. 3 & 5 Lake st., cor. Michigan-av. JAMES F. HUNT, EDWARD BARBOUR, ROBT. W. HALE. Chicago, Sept. 1, 1864.

LAMPS, OILS & GLASSWARE, THE BEST STOCK IN THE WEST, At the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. For sale by GEO. C. POPE, 124 S. Clark st.

SALT! SALT! The subscribers offer for sale at the LOWEST MARKET RATES, new and old "Saginaw" Salt, delivered on track, in lots to suit purchasers. MAUHAN, WRIGHT & CO., 118 South Water street.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. A Farm of 180 acres, situated in Christian county, Illinois, about four miles from the Depot at Rosemond, on the Terre Haute and St. Louis Railroad, four miles west of Pana. It is all under cultivation, and well fenced. It has upon it a large well built House, completely finished, with cellar, good Barn, Apple Orchard, and a good variety of small fruit. It is in a good neighborhood, and has excellent social, school and church privileges. The whole is offered for $10,000. For further particulars address E. R. HAWLEY, Rosemond, Christian county, Ill.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE. A Distillery and 35 acres of Land for sale at Danville, Vermilion county, Ill. Capacity of house 1000 bushels per day. Cattle Barns to feed 600 head of cattle. Also, a brick building for filling high wines, offices, &c. Also, two copper Alcohol Stills, capacity of each 112 gallons. Coal can be now contracted for at the works. For terms, apply to IRWIN & MAY, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, or F. BURROAS & SONS, Danville, Vermilion county, Ill. Corn Cribs for storing 150,000 bushels.

TO CONTRACTORS. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CAMP DOUGLAS, Ill., Sept. 20, 1864. Sealed Proposals in duplicate are invited and will be received by the undersigned, at his office in Camp Douglas, Ill., until 12 M. FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, 1864, for furnishing under contract Cast Iron Pipes, &c., required for rearrangement of Water Works at Camp Douglas, Ill., of the following lengths, bore and thickness of Castings, viz.: ... To be cast in lengths of 12 feet each, with male and female joints, to be of the best quality of casting, and water tight, subject to a careful inspection to be tested by the Chicago City Water Works Company, at the expense of the contractor, and to stand the same pressure as required of pipes of a relative size now placed in the city of Chicago. ... Successful bidders will be required to enter into written contract, with good and sufficient security. ... CHARLES GOODMAN, A. Q. M., at Camp Douglas, Illinois.

WEST CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY—A Boarding and Day School. Re-Opened September 12. Application can be made of the Principal at 80 West Randolph street, or address Miss C. A. GREGG, P. O. Box 387, Chicago, Ill.

STEAM TO EUROPE. Persons about to visit Europe would do well to call and see the General Agent of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Co. ... Apply to F. A. EMORY, General Agent, corner Clark and Lake streets.

TAKE NOTICE.—$1000 will be given for an Artesian Well to be sunk ...

THE CHEAPEST SUIT OF CLOTHES ...

DEARBORN SEMINARY (Day School for Young Ladies), at 97 & 99 Wabash avenue. The Ninth year of this institution commences Monday, the 19th of September. ...

TO LUMBERMEN. ...

New Advertisements.

THE KNABE PIANO AGAIN TRIUMPHANT. FIRST PREMIUM Over all Competitors AT THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, Just closed at Decatur, Thus again attesting to the increasing popularity of this celebrated Instrument.

They are indorsed and used by all the Most distinguished talent of Europe and America, GOTTSCHALK, STAAB, BALATKA, THALBERG, STRAKOSH, VIEUXTEMPS, MUZIO, And thousands of our home talent.

Large Arrivals Daily. BEAUTIFUL SAMPLES, Handsomely Carved and Plain Styles. JULIUS BAUER & CO., General Northwestern Agents. WAREROOMS, 99 Clark and 89 Washington Streets, Chicago.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Ship Chandler and Sail-Maker, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Manila, Tarred and Hemp Rope, CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS, Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c. Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores, FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COAL. COAL. An excellent quality of Mineral Ridge and Chippewa Coals, carefully screened, and delivered promptly in all parts of the city. ALSO, A CARGO Of Hammondsville coal, to arrive in a few days, and to be sold afloat. Our Coal arriving daily from the Danville mines and for sale by the car-load on track or delivered. J. L. HATHAWAY, 24 Market street.

AT WHOLESALE.

5000 doz	Stafford's Spool Cotton.
5000 "	Willimantic Spool Cotton.
10000 "	Victoria Spool Cotton.
3000 "	Skirt Braids.
1000 "	Suspenders.
1000 "	Shirts and Drawers.
1000 "	Hoods and Nubias.

Also, a large and well selected stock of HOSIERY AND GLOVES And a complete assortment of YANKEE NOTIONS, All of which are offered to the trade at the lowest possible prices. TORRENCE, MANNING & CO., 46 LAKE STREET.

SALT! COARSE and FINE, By the CAR LOAD or CARGO. UNDERWOOD & CO., 197 South Water street.

PORK AND BEEF. We have in store a few hundred bbls. MESS, E. O. AND RUMP PORK AND MESS BEEF, For sale, which we offer in lots as wanted, by the trade. UNDERWOOD & CO., 197 South Water street.

Buckwheat Flour. 50 barrels Canada Buckwheat Flour (milled in 1864) for sale by BENNETT & INGLIS, No. 4 Reynolds Block, South Water street.

METAL WAREHOUSE. DICKERSON, STURGES & CO. IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, And Dealers in Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR THE HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY, 27 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

N. F. MERRILL, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, OILS AND GLASSWARE, AND LAMP GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

New Advertisements.

5000 doz. Fall and Winter Hosiery. 2000 " " " Gloves, 1000 " Hoods and Nubias. A very full line of YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, BUCK GOODS, ETC. Also, a very attractive assortment of PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS AND FANCY SHIRTINGS. Large and close buyers will find it for their advantage to call and examine our stock. SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD, 10, 12 and 14 Lake Street.

COAL! COAL!! HARD COAL. 1000 tons Small Egg, 1000 tons Range Size, 500 tons Chestnut Size. Also, constantly on hand, a good supply of BRIAR HILL, ILLINOIS and BLOSSBURGH COAL, which we are offering at LOWEST MARKET RATES. FOR SALE BY HOLBROOK & PARKER, Yard, 61 Kinzbury street, cor. Indiana. Post Office address Drawer 5949. We particularly call the attention of Foundry men and manufacturers to our stock in Lump, Lehigh, Sugar Loaf and Hazelton Sts. Orders left at FULTON'S SHOE, No. 16 River st., or at 76 Monroe street, will receive prompt attention. Being connected with the house of Jacob Pinker & Co. at Buffalo, we are enabled to fill any order for Pig Iron, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Egg and other Coal.

FUR GOODS AND BUFFALO ROBES. E. P. L. BROOM, 50....Lake street, Chicago....50 WHOLESALE DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c. I offer to country merchants a large and attractive stock of goods in the above line. E. P. L. BROOM, 50 Lake st., Chicago.

LEATHER BELTING MANUFACTURED BY W. H. WHITMARSH, 126 LAKE STREET, (Up-Stairs,) Chicago, Ill. Railroad Companies, Elevators, Machinists and others, in want of best quality of Belting, will do better to call on the manufacturer, as above, before purchasing elsewhere.

Stewart Cook Stoves, FOR WOOD AND COAL. Stewart Parlor Stoves, For Hard and Soft Coal. Macgregor Hot Air Furnaces, At J. P. DALTON'S, 71 Lake street.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC., Are now ready to offer to the trade a very full and well assorted stock for Fall and Winter Trade, Embracing all new and choice styles of HATS, CAPS, FURS, LADIES' HATS, GENTS FURS, LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SKATING CAPS, UMBRELLAS, ROBES, BUCK GLOVES, MITTENS, &c., &c. All of which will be offered at the lowest Eastern prices. ALL BUYERS are solicited to examine our stock before buying. 12 and 14 Lake st., Chicago.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS In all the New Colors. Infants' Caps and Hoods, WOOLEN YARNS, WOOLEN HOSIERY, COUNTRY FRILLING, ALL WIDTHS. Our assortment of HAND-KNIT WORSTED GOODS, YARNS AND HOSIERY is very large and complete. 41 and 43 LASALLE ST....41 and 43 SUTTON & BURKITT.

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS in the market, are manufactured by C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Nos. 4, 6 & 8 Lake Street, OPPOSITE THE ADAMS HOUSE, CHICAGO. They have in store the largest stock of Eastern work in the West, bought in May and June, before the advance, and will sell many styles lower than Eastern prices. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF Boot Moccasins and Shoe Packs for Lumbermen.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find a large assortment of Nubia Hoods, Nubias, SHAWLS, GAITERS, HOSIERY, AND OTHER WOOLEN GOODS. Also the usual full line of Corsets, Dress Trimmings, Small Wares, &c., CHEAP FOR CASH, At 78 LAKE STREET. GRAVES & IRVINE.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL Felt and Composition Roofers. 10,000 Bbls ROOFING COMPOSITION. A large stock of FELT, COMPOSITION, BOAT PITCH, COAL TAR, &C., CONSTANTLY ON HAND. All orders from the country promptly filled, and estimates furnished. Office, 80 Dearborn st.

MR. D. S. YOUNG IS THIS day admitted as partner in our firm, the style of which will be LESTER, YOUNG & CO. J. L. LESTER, D. S. YOUNG, T. E. KING. Sept. 15th, 1864. LESTER, YOUNG & CO., General Commission Merchants, 213 SOUTH WATER STREET.

TO THE VOTERS OF COOK COUNTY. I announce myself a candidate to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, and respectfully solicit your support. ... JAMES S. SUGGETT.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALE. Adopted by the United States Government ... FOR SALE BY DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., Metal Warehouse.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

McCORMICK.

The Chicago Times is fearful that people will lose sight of the enormous debt which the Northwest owes to C. H. McCormick, and thereby fail to elect him to Congress. The obligation of the Northwest, or of any other section, or country, to Mr. McCormick on account of the patent reaper, is small enough, and has been paid ten times over in cash. We will not go into the early history of the reel of the Virginia reaper, or inquire whether the person who has received all the pay for it really invented it or not. The traditions of Rockbridge county are very conflicting on this point. Probably as many people can be found there to swear that he invented nothing at all, as that he invented the reaper which is associated with his name. But we let that pass, and turn to facts which are matters of record, within a stone's throw of us.

Mr. C. H. McCormick, in his efforts to make a reaping machine, pirated the invention of a poor New York mechanic named Obed Hussey. This invention was by far the most ingenious and valuable portion of "McCormick's Reaper," viz: the cutter. Mr. Hussey invented that remarkable arrangement of the zigzag sickle, running within iron fingers, which annually mows down the grain and hay crops of a large portion of the world. Mr. Hussey was poor, and perhaps imperfectly acquainted with his own rights in the premises. So Mr. McCormick stole it from him and called it his own. With it he built up an immense fortune, and made himself famous through all Christendom, while Mr. Hussey yet remained poor. By and by, Mr. Hussey became rich enough to assert his rights. He appealed to the laws of his country, and in a suit of almost unexampled length and magnitude, in which Mr. McCormick employed about a dozen of the ablest lawyers of the United States, Obed Hussey established his claim before the world. He proved Mr. McCormick to be an imposter, and a pirate upon other men's skill and brains. He obtained a decree of the United States Circuit Court, Judge McLean presiding, in this city, assessing heavy damages upon McCormick for the use of the cutter, and a per centage upon all future machines which he should make with Mr. Hussey's invention.

If McCormick invented anything, he invented the reel which bends the grain over against the cutter. For this he was long ago paid in full, and a balance of some millions has been carried to the credit of the people on account of it. Hussey's cutter is a great and valuable invention without McCormick's reel, McCormick's reel is worthless without Hussey's cutter. Obed Hussey did not live long enough to enjoy the full reward of his great and beneficent invention. He left a name unstained by one dishonorable act, and if the people are to be called on now to elect anybody to Congress as a reward for the reaping machine, let them find one of the heirs of the New York mechanic, who enriched the whole country, but enriched no one so much as the man whom we are now asked to vote for to show our gratitude for the patent reaper.

THE CONFEDERATE DEBT.

In the event that the rebellion should succeed, and the Confederacy gain its independence, it will commence its national life with an immense debt upon its shoulders. How does it propose to pay that debt? Perhaps our peace men have never thought of that matter at all, and imagine that the Confederacy has not thought of it either; but that it is left to take its chances of settlement after the war is over. Not a bit of it. In the councils of the Confederacy that whole matter is already arranged, and the settlement of their debt is in intent already provided for. Will they repudiate? There is not the least need of that; though they know very well what repudiation is, and would have no conscientious scruples which would at all interfere with it.

A late Richmond *Examiner* lays open the whole process in a very few words: *Impose a tax of five cents a pound on cotton*—and the work is done. This would afford them a revenue of one hundred millions a year, every cent of which would come out of the purses of other people. England, France and the United States are the principal consumers or purchasers of their cotton, and would of course pay the revenue. Our share of the hundred millions would be about thirty millions, so that we should be obliged to pay about one-third of the Confederate debt—the balance coming out of their good friends across the water, who, considering their friendship for them, would *perhaps* not object. But, object or not, the tax would be imposed, as sure as their independence is acknowledged.

But some one may reply, "we will not take their cotton." That is easily said; not so easily done. The truth is, that with this tax imposed, the Southern cotton would still be cheaper and better than that of any other country which can produce anything like a supply. The South has the climate to grow cotton, not only at a cheap rate, but of such quality as no other large cotton region yet produces. We should take the cotton; and thus, in addition to our own debt, created to defend our nation against them, we should be paying the interest on theirs. No matter whether right or wrong; just or unjust, it will be the measure resorted to. Its injustice would be the very quality which would commend it to a people accustomed to live by stealing the labor of another people. Our resource against it is the prevention of their infernal plot to divide the nation: It is for us to see that they do not become a nation. As sure as that should take place this would be but one of their proceedings, which would make their neighborhood intolerable. If we cannot live with them in the nation, we cannot with them out of it, with no check on their arrogance and rapacity but their own sense of honor and right—a sense which their social life is sure utterly to destroy. If we are not to pay the Confederate debt, their independence is to be prevented.

HOW TO PAY OUR DEBT.

The Richmond *Examiner* states that if the Confederate debt should reach two thousand millions of dollars, it could easily be paid by an export duty of five cents a pound on cotton, which would fall upon the consumers of cotton abroad and not upon the producers at home.

By "the consumers of cotton abroad" are meant England, France, and (on the hypothesis of rebel independence) the Northern States. As the latter would consume about a third of the cotton produced at the South this clever little proposition is nothing less than a plan to make the Northern States pay one-third the interest on the rebel debt to all time. This is, no doubt all very clever, and may be very satisfactory to Horatio Seymour, Vallandigham, and the peace sneak, generally. But as our debt is no larger than that of the rebels it strikes us as quite as feasible, after suppressing the rebellion, to make the rebels pay the whole of our debt by this cotton tax, as to make us pay one third or half of theirs. An amendment of the Constitution would be necessary before duty could be laid on export, but this could easily be effected. The amount of our exports of cotton were, in 1860, 1,767,686,-238 pounds, which, under an export duty of five cents a pound, would amount to $88,-384,311; an export duty of ten cents per pound, which might be added to the former price of cotton without bringing it up to one-half its present price, and which, therefore, it would easily bear, would produce a revenue of $176,768,623, which would pay the annual interest on our entire debt of two thousand millions and leave a surplus of twenty millions per annum as a sinking fund to pay off the principal. The financial question is, therefore, shall we dissolve the Union, and pay a third of the rebel debt besides, compromise, and pay the whole of it in addition to our own, or carry on the war, suppress the rebellion, and pay no part of the rebel debt, but, on the contrary, apply the rebel proposition of an export duty on cotton to the payment of our own debt, principal and interest? Will some of the peace sneaks, who are groaning about the necessity of repudiation, tell us frankly which is the most economical?

NORTHERN TYRANNY—SOUTHERN FREEDOM.

A theme upon which the McClellanites, copperheads, "Democrats" and malignants of all shades are harping, with a never-ceasing pertinacity, is the tyranny and oppression of this Government. In this hue and cry even the mildest of the malcontents can join—who claim not only to be "loyal," but are for war to put down rebellion, and only prefer that the war shall be under a Democratic Administration and done in a Democratic way—that the powder and shell shall be Democratic saltpetre and iron, and shall do their work with a true Democratic [illegible] can join in these complaints of arbitrary arrests and overbearing tyranny.

To hear the complaints of these various complainants, one would think Abe Lincoln was the King of Dahomey, [illegible] that our President and all his Cabinet were in the habit each of devouring five or six innocent Democrats for breakfast; and their [illegible] time to exterminate the whole race, by eating them up.

Meanwhile, it is curious to observe that the same objurgators are totally blind to any arbitrary proceedings south of the James River. The land of Dixie one would think to be a land of sunbeams and serenity, where every man sits under his own vine and fig tree, eating the delicious productions thereof, with none to molest or make afraid. No mention is made of any tyranny there! No arbitrary arrests are complained of in that realm of beauty and brotherhood! Every man there acts as is good in his own eyes, there being perfect liberty to go and come at each one's liking!

All the complaint concerns these States known as the United States. Here is the reign of terror. Here no man is allowed to speak his mind on any subject. Printing presses which do not approve of the present Administration—like the Chicago *Times* for instance—are suddenly gobbled up and put out of the way; no matter how decent and quiet they may be.

In the copperhead convention, in their stump speeches, in their newspapers, and in their wayside talks, this is the burden of their wails, and this the color of their representations. Hence they are going to elect McClellan President; so as to bring about a more brotherly condition of things with the amiable, law-abiding, order-loving Jeff., and to infuse into our Government something of the same freedom of speech and movement as reigns in Dixie. Those who are for peace will vote for him so as to get peace; those who are for war to bring peace, will vote for a Democratic war, which will be a war that while it lays on the whacks like a threshing machine on the backs of the rebels, will not hurt their feelings, but will cause them as a whipped dog, to lick the hand which administers the castigation. They will vote for a McClellanish kind of war—a six miles a day war; a war on the principles of the woodchucks, carried on under ground; and so safe to all the parties—especially to the rebels. And when we have deprecated the wrath of King Jeff., and got into partnership again with him, we shall have entire security! Our oppressions will cease! Such is the copperhead philosophy.

☞ The Boston *Traveller* says: "At the Goodrich Convention at Worcester, on Thursday, Mr. Goodrich said he had called on Mr. Everett the day before, and asked him if he would allow the use of his name at the head of the electoral ticket of Massachusetts. After saying it was the first suggestion made to him, he hesitated a moment, and then said, 'I do not think I ought to refuse.' Mr. Goodrich had previously told him that the use of his name would do good, not only in Massachusetts, but in the Union. 'Now,' continued Mr. Goodrich, 'I did not go further, and ask him if he would vote for Mr. Lincoln. He knew my position, and is a man of honor. He knew that he was to be placed at the head of the electoral ticket of the Union Convention of Massachusetts. I would not think of asking him who he would vote for, but I am ready to guarantee that he will never vote for any man nominated at Chicago.' The explanation of Mr. Goodrich was received by the Convention with manifestations of hearty approval."

☞ The London *Times* says that there has just been built on the Clyde a formidable iron-clad frigate for the Danish Government. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 290 feet; breadth of beam, 50 feet; depth of hold, 30 feet; burthen, 3,200 tons. Her engines, which are built on the direct-acting horizontal principle, are 550 horsepower. She is plated from stem to stern with armor plates 4½ inches thick. The plates are fixed to teakwork 19 inches thick, and within the teak are the vessel's iron plating and ribs, thus making her a most formidable ship. Her dead weight at present is fully 4,800 tons, with a draught of 16 feet 9 inches; but when she is fully equipped and furnished with 20 heavy guns on her lower deck and 16 guns on her upper deck, her draught of water will be somewhat increased. At the trial trip, although the screw was not completely immersed, the frigate attained a speed of about 12 knots per hour.

☞ The McClellanites are working desperately, but the tide is against them. They make much noise, especially with their powder, but they make no headway. There were more men willing to vote their ticket the day after it was nominated, than there are now; and more now than there will be on the day of election. Their equivocation respecting their platform hurts them badly. The people demand of their party that it shall at least have faith in their own principles, and not be ashamed to own them. When the Convention puts forth one creed, its candidate another, plainly irreconcilable with the former, and not even an effort is made to efface or explain their discrepancy, be sure the fates are against them. Discussion must render their position more and more awkward, less and less tenable. Their motley garb cannot abide the rough handling of an earnest, stirring, vigorous campaign.

☞ A decision recently made in the United States Circuit Court of New York in relation to the income tax, will be of interest to all persons who hold stock in express companies. It has been claimed that the dividends received upon stock in such companies were exempted from the income tax. A suit was brought against a collector to test the question, and the court has decided that the dividends are subject to the tax. The opinion will be found in our legal columns. The effect of the decision will be to put the stockholders in express companies upon the same footing, as regards income tax as stockholders in railroads and steamboats, and there is no apparent reason why they should not be so.

☞ In the death of Brig. Gen. D. A. Russell, the army has lost one of its noblest ornaments and the country one of its most courageous defenders. It was he who led a division of the Army of the Potomac over the rebel fortifications at Rocky Run last fall, capturing 800 prisoners of Hoke's and Hays' rebel brigades. A more brilliant or desperate assault than that has not been made during the war, and we presume that it was in some similar feat of daring during the battle of Monday, that he lost his life. General Russell was a native of New York, a graduate of West Point, and Major of the 8th regular infantry.

☞ The Detroit *Advertiser* relates the following: "We were amused the other night at the attempts of one of the unwashed, whose tongue had become a little thick from the effects of his favorite beverage, to pronounce the names of the Democratic candidates. 'Hurra for McClel'n and Pen'ton! I mean for McKellan and Plenton! No, that ain't it! Hurra, I say, for McKennel and PelTon!' The poor fellow got further from the mark at every attempt, until he finally gave it up in despair, exclaiming, 'Oh! d—n such a mixed up mess! Hurrah for Jeff. Davis!'"

☞ We had supposed New Jersey morally sure to go against us; but her Unionist say no—they can and will carry it. Their works honor their faith. From end to end, the masses come forth to hear Unionist speakers and respond to their appeals. We reckon that one hundred Lincoln meetings were held in this State last week, and that the number is rapidly rising to five hundred per week. It may be one thousand before November. In spite of a heavy loss by the absence of soldiers, New Jersey will poll more votes for Lincoln this year than she did in 1860.

☞ Mayor Gunther, of New York, a supporter of McClellan, refuses to co-operate with the migration societies, on the ground that the foreigners who, through their influence, should come to this country, might be seduced into the army to help sustain a "horrible war." He is very anxious that men shall not be added to armies fighting to sustain the Union at "all hazards," under Grant and Sherman. Gunther supports McClellan, but stands on the Chicago platform. McClellan satisfies Gunther, but talks about saving the Union at all hazards. Now you see it, and now you don't.

☞ The marvelous increase within two weeks of desertions from the rebel forces in Virginia, is unquestionably due to the abandonment of hope by those shrewd waiters upon the Chicago Convention, of the election of its nominees. Lincoln's, Grant's and Sherman's hold on the throat of the rebellion is to be maintained, and those smart chaps say, each on his individual account, "Let up! I surrender."

☞ "Well," said a Republican orator, at a meeting in Meriden, "I, too, am a peace man but when peace comes, I pray God she may come in the shape of a white winged angel, and not in the form of a white faced slave, chained under the bloody foot of an aristocratic rebellion."

☞ "Spades not trumps this time," muttered a soldier in the army of the Potomac, after reading the McClellan Platform. There was wit as well as politics in the veteran's allusion to the [illegible] genius of McClellan for intrenching without marching.

The Bushwhackers are Cheering for McClellan.

Potosi, Sept. 15, 1864.

Editors Missouri Democrat:

You have heard of the raid of the bushwhackers at the Iron Mountains on Tuesday last, but I doubt whether you know of the closing scenes. The captain of the band, when near ready to start, *gave three cheers for the next President of the United States, George B. McClellan*, and the band responded to the call with a will. Yours truly.

FROM MARSHALL COUNTY.

Great Democratic Fizzle at Lacon—Misfortunes of Dr. Davis and E. G. Asay.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

Lacon, Ill., Sept. 19, 1864.

Ever since the nomination of the Little Mackerel, the Cops of this city have been scouring the county for subscriptions to pay the expenses of a grand McClellan demonstration to be held here on the 16th instant. They boasted that they had raised $1,500 to expend for fireworks, illuminations and to bring the faithful together. They had their large posters distributed throughout this and adjoining counties, announcing that Judge Dickey and Geo. W. Stipp would be present and address the multitude. On the morning of the 17th we were on the ground early to make a note of what we would see and hear. We soon found out that Dickey could not come, and that Geo. Whisky Stipp had taken on board a too heavy cargo of corn juice, and had foundered off the coast of Princeton. But we were told that Dr. Davis, of Chicago, was here and would speak. We found the doctor wandering up and down street, enquiring for the committee who had the proposed meeting in charge. Whether he was successful or not we shall see. About 10 o'clock the Marshal of the day made his appearance with a large cavalry sword dangling by his side (an emblem of peace). He was accompanied by eight or ten aids, ready to marshal into procession the different delegations as they arrived. Delegation number one arrived about 10 o'clock. It consisted of one wagon, with flag flying, five women and four men. Delegation number two arrived soon after. They came from Putnam county with six wagons and about twenty persons, with fife and drum playing the Bonnie Blue Flag—a very appropriate air for the occasion.

About one o'clock the Marshal, by appointing some additional aids, succeeded in getting the faithful in line of procession. "Ye Gods! what a procession!" It contained just thirty six wagons, no more, no less, with ten Marshals to keep them together. After parading the principal streets, they brought up at the Court House, where a stand had been arranged for the speaker. Doctor Davis had succeeded in finding the committee, or the committee had found the Doctor, I don't know which. Anyhow, he appeared on the stand, and commenced to *speak his piece*. The whole number of people present to hear the Doctor was not to exceed six hundred, and one-third of them were good Republicans, who went to the meeting out of curiosity. The Doctor spoke for about two hours trying very hard to produce an argument of some kind, but he failed in every attempt except to prove that his father was a Democrat, consequently he must be one.

About four o'clock the train arrived from Chicago, bringing down E. G. Asay, or Assay, another bright star of the Copperhead persuasion, who, on being introduced to the meeting, said he would save his powder until evening, when he expected to appear before them and explode. It then being announced that a grand display of fireworks, illumination, etc., would take place in the evening, the meeting adjourned. Evening came and we prepared ourselves to see something grand in the way of fireworks, but were disappointed. With the exception of about half a dozen rockets, the fireworks were another fizzle. Again the Marshal of the day appeared, galloping to and fro on a fiery charger (with that same sword by his side), calling upon the faithful to fall into line, as they were going to have a grand torch light procession. After a great deal of persuasion he got about one hundred and fifty men and boys together, each bearing a Chinese lantern. Away they went, pell mell, the marshall at their head. Finally they brought up at the Court House, where Asay stood ready to address them. Asay started out by saying that Mr. Lincoln was as big a secessionist as Jefferson Davis, and he would prove it; but before he finished proving it a thunder storm came on, and as the rain began to fall, the crowd started pell mell for shelter, and the last we heard from Mr. Asay was his crying out as the crowd was leaving, "there comes the storm, a premonition that we will elect Little Mac this fall." He was wrong in his prediction; it was only a premonition of the storm of loyalty that in November will swallow up the Little Mackerel, and sweep from the land the last trace of Copperheadism. So ended one of the grandest fizzles it was ever our lot to attend.

In November Marshall county will do her part for the Union, and do it well. She will give not less than two hundred majority for the Union ticket. TAD.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Address of the Union State Central Committee—Morton and McDonald—Hard Work with the Chicago Platform—Mr. Julian's District—Andy Johnson and Horace Maynard Coming.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Indianapolis, Sept. 19, 1864.

The Union State Central Committee have just issued an address to the people of Indiana, in reply to that issued by the Copperhead State Committee on the 15th of last month. It is an able document and should be read and considered by every citizen before casting his ballot at the coming election. It takes up in their order the charges contained in the Copperhead manifesto, and shows them to be groundless and devoid of truth. Referring to the charge that the Government had interfered with the elections in Kentucky and other non seceding slaveholding States, and the threat that "a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary," and resisted as such, the address says: "A pretext more flimsy and false never disgraced a party. It is a fact as notorious as the existence of the rebellion itself, that Kentucky and the other slave States alluded to, swarm, or have swarmed, not with secret traitors only, but with armed rebels; that the Government has been compelled to send tens of thousands of troops into these States to make war with these armed rebels; nay, that at this very moment Kentucky is so overrun with Davis' predatory bands that no loyal man's life or property is safe. Under such a state of things, was the Government to allow every man, whether rebel or loyalist, whether in arms against the country or active in its defense, to go to the polls and vote? Were we to have votes from each of Morgan's guerillas? Was Jefferson Davis to have a hand in our elections? The Chicago platformers may think that he ought; but the loyal people of this nation are of a different opinion." And again: "But how did they interfere? By requiring, of those whose loyalty was more than doubtful, *an oath of allegiance*; by what the Chicago platform denounces as 'the employment of unusual test oaths.' The oaths are just as *unusual as rebellion* is; and just as necessary in the war against rebellion as Springfield rifles or Parrott guns." The address closes as follows: "To all friends of law and order, to all men who love their country, and would insure to her domestic tranquility, we say that never before since Indiana entered the Union has an election presented itself at which issues of such overshadowing importance were to be decided—issues involving everything that is near and dear to us, whether as citizens of a Republic or as private men. Let no business, no matter how important—nothing but sickness that ties you down on your bed—detain you from the polls. Go, armed with the sacred power of law. Go, protected by our glorious Constitution. And the result, silent and peaceful, if it be, will be triumphant beyond that of the loudest and most desperate battle—a bloodless victory over all the elements of violence, anarchy and armed insurrection, whether whispered in secret societies or proclaimed from the housetops." This document will be printed and sent out for distribution soon. Let every Union man get it, read it, and see that his neighbor reads it also. It cannot fail to do good.

The canvass progresses very favorably for the Union cause. McDonald seems to have become muddled again, and to have forgotten the instructions he received at Chicago. He evidently tries to follow McClellan's example. He gets off the platform in one county, and on it again in the next. As noticed in my last letter, he declared in answer to Morton's question, that an armistice failing to restore the Union he would go in for subjugation. The next speech he made was at Liberty, Sept. 10th. In that speech he denied that he had advanced one step from his previous positions, and took back all he said at Newcastle. What was his previous position? At the ratification meeting held at Columbus, Indiana, Sept. 8th, he said: "I have desired to keep Indiana free from revolution, for the time is coming, and *will shortly be on us, when we will have to depend on our State Constitution and laws to protect us*. Its citizens must at all hazards protect their rights. Each of you must feel that you stand as guardians of your rights and liberties. Do no wrong, but stand by your rights." [Cries of "That's the doctrine." "A free ballot or death."] In reference to the Sons of Liberty, he said: "The organization of Union Leagues in our party has induced others to form themselves together into secret conclaves for self protection. When one political party bands together secretly, the people will rise in their own self defense, and band together for self protection." [Cries of "that's what's the matter."] After charging that Mr. Lincoln had divided the North, he said: "*The greatest aider and abettor of the rebellion to-day, is Abraham Lincoln!*" He thus shows himself to be a revolutionist, and that his motto is, as he himself expressed it, in a speech delivered November 25th, 1862, "*No war for the subjection of States, or the emancipation of Negroes.*" But while these are his real sentiments, he is apt to try and smooth them over, toning down the rough points, when he gets into the strong war counties. He is in this respect like a certain man who ran on the Democratic ticket in Elkhart county, for Representative, during Maine Law times. In one township he went in for the liquor, but not for the law. In another he magnified himself as a disciple of temperance, and sighed as he depicted the evils of intemperance, and soundly berated the rum-sellers. But between the two stools he came to the ground, and Mr. McDonald, unless I am much mistaken, will be apt to follow his example.

In the Fifth (Julian's) District the Copperheads have nominated one James Brown, of Randolph county, for Congress. He is one of the Sons of Liberty, and has been anti-war from the first. In my last letter the types made me say that Julian's majority would be five or six hundred, whereas it should have been five or six thousand. It will be nearer six thousand than five.

Jonathan W. Gordon made a rabid Copperhead speech at a so-called Fremont meeting last Thursday night. He is evidently bidding high for a nomination for Congress in that district. The McClellan and Pendleton [illegible] had a grand ratification meeting [illegible] district [illegible] on Saturday last, and it was expected that the nomination for Congress would be made at that time. But after drumming out the faithful from five or six counties with two brass bands, they only succeeded in getting some 2,000 people together, men, women and children, and there wasn't enough enthusiasm to bring 'em up to the nominating point. Cyrus L. Dunham made a three hours' speech, full of blackguardism and abuse of the Administration, but did not say much about McClellan. Little Mac isn't much of a favorite with the Democracy down this way. A leading Democrat says they are going to wait until about ten days before election, and then spring a candidate for Congress on us, having laid all the wires beforehand. It will be rather hard if Gordon shouldn't get it, after all. He has done enough dirty work for it.

Gov. Andy Johnson and Horace Maynard will each make a few speeches for us in the State. Their appointments for that part of Indiana where the cry is "Give us this day our daily CHICAGO TRIBUNE," are as follows: Gov. Johnson will speak at Logansport October 4th; at Fort Wayne, October 5th. Mr. Maynard will speak at Westville, La Porte county, September 29th; at Goshen, September 30th; and at La Grange, October 1st. Let the people turn out to hear these champions of the Union and liberty. Major Gen. Hovey addressed the Union meeting in the Circle last Saturday night. His speech was one of the best of the campaign and must have struck terror to the hearts of home traitors. They know him too well to fool with him. It is said that while the Chicago Convention was in session, one of the delegates remarked to another from Indiana, "So you've got Hovey down there to command you. He'll play h—l with the Democracy." One thing is certain. Any attempt at rebellion, or resistance to the draft, will be summarily squelched. The General said Saturday night—"If I had the power I'd hang every man who talked or wrote treason." He said that he should support Lincoln and Morton, because he believed, in a time like this, that it was the duty of every patriot to vote for those who had sustained the country in the hour of trial.

Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, speaks to night at Masonic Hall on the state of the country, and from what has been said of his address, by those who have heard it, it will be well worth the hearing. I will try and send a notice of it. DOT.

THE POPULAR TIDE.

Political Prospects in the Eastern States.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

I have just returned from a protracted sojourn and quite an extensive trip East, as far as New York, and South, to Washington, and feeling a special interest to know public sentiment on the recent nominations, especially among the soldiers, I conversed freely with them and the other passengers on the subject. On the several trains were intelligent men from almost every section, including the border States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, and a great number of brave soldiers—some whose terms of service had expired, and who were returning to visit their friends before re-enlisting; some on sick leave, war-worn and haggard; and others who had nobly sacrificed their health or limbs in the cause of freedom, and had been honorably discharged. Among the civilians I was surprised to find the sentiment unanimous, that "Old Abe" would certainly be re-elected; and I was equally and most agreeably surprised to see the enthusiasm that was manifested, especially by the Border State men, for his re-election. Many of these gentlemen assured me that they had laid aside all party and personal considerations, and, though life-long Democrats, they now go in for the salvation of our country, which could only be secured by the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. But among the war-worn and maimed returning veterans the most heart-felt enthusiasm was manifested. I thought some of them, at least, might be disposed to entertain hard feelings towards the Executive, for the loss of their limbs or health; but such was not the case. They placed the blame where it properly belongs, on the traitors who have endeavored to subvert the best Government on earth, for the worst of purposes; and on their unprincipled confederates of the North, whom they denounced with tenfold more bitterness than the rebels, against whom they had nobly battled, and from whose hands they had suffered the injuries that made them cripples for life. When asked their opinion of McClellan, under whom many of them had served, they said that formerly they had loved and honored him, but when they found him colleaguing with the secret and open enemies of our country, they were compelled to despise him. An incident that occurred on the way is worth repeating. I had it from an eye witness. At one of the stations, where there had been a Copperhead meeting, some eight of the traitors surrounded a returning soldier, whom they found standing on the platform, urging him to accept and wear a McClellan medal. He indignantly refused, telling them that he had for three years been fighting better men than they or their candidate, for, while the rebels were open enemies, they were secret, treacherous foes. The Copperheads becoming angry and indignant at these patriotic home thrusts, proposed, to use their own words, to "wipe out" the soldier; but, on the very first demonstration, he proved to them that they had caught a Tartar. On the very first demonstration by them to carry out their threats, he drew a revolver and compelled the whole eight to march over to the platform of the adjoining car, and to stand there, monuments for the finger of scorn, and for the jeers and laughter of the crowd, till the train was about to start, when they permitted them to slip away much like whipped hounds, and the ladies were among Mr. Lincoln's most ardent supporters; and freely and frankly, but with the becoming modesty that characterizes the females of America, expressed their sentiments in his behalf and that of the country.

Gentlemen, we have nothing to fear. The good sense and patriotism of our country have been aroused; party lines and party ties are cast to the winds, and personal considerations are wholly laid aside. The fires of patriotism are burning brightly, and the good sense of the Unionists of the country will hurl to merited contempt and oblivion the worse than traitors, who would use McClellan's inexperience to drag our country down to anarchy and general civil war! The question to be determined in the November election is Union on a sure and permanent basis and a perfect peace, or disunion and a social civil war, which will sweep, with the besom of destruction, over every State, county and hamlet in the land. Let every true Union man and woman do their duty, and treason and traitors will be forever cast down and crushed out. W.

McCLELLAN AT MALVERN HILL.

Startling Facts—McClellan Abandoned His Wounded to Perish—General Kearney Characterized it as being Prompted by Cowardice or Treason.

We find the following statement about McClellan's retreat from Malvern Hill, in the Rev. J. J. Marks' able history of "The Peninsula Campaign in Virginia." It is a piece of history which will be difficult for General McClellan to explain. The statement is the more important just now, from the fact that the Rev. Mr. Marks wrote his history immediately after McClellan abandoned the Peninsula.

It is not written for political effect, nor by a politician, but by an army Chaplain, who was a faithful witness of the scenes which he describes. We copy it now for the benefit of the people who are invited to vote for the General who ran away from a victory which the glorious old Army of the Potomac had so truly won. Mr. Marks says:

"The battle was over, but the cannonading continued, and shells and balls of every kind tore through the woods in a ceaseless whirlwind of fury. In the meantime, thousands of the Confederates fled in the wildest confusion from the scene, and hid themselves in swamps and hollows; soldiers without guns, horsemen without caps and swords, came to hospitals in the battle-field of Glendale, and reported that their regiments and brigades were swept away, and that they alone escaped to tell the tale.

"It is one of the strangest things in this week of disaster that General McClellan ordered a retreat to Harrison's Landing, six miles down the James River, after we had gained so decided a victory. When this order was received by the impatient and eager army, consternation and amazement overwhelmed our patriotic and ardent hosts. Some refused to obey the command. General Martindale shed tears of shame.

"The brave and chivalrous Kearney said, in the presence of many officers: 'I, Philip Kearney, an old soldier, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat—we ought instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason.'

"And with all, hopelessness and despair succeeded the flush of triumph. In silence and gloom our victorious army commenced retiring from an enemy utterly broken, scattered, and panic-stricken.

"And when there was not a foe within miles of us we left our wounded behind to perish, and any one witnessing the wild eagerness of our retreat, would have supposed that we were in the greatest peril from a vigilant and triumphant enemy."

Vindication of Gen. Rosecrans.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

St. Louis, Sept. 15, 1864.

The New York *Tribune* of the 3d has an article copied from the Richmond *Whig* of June, 1862, which is such an outrage upon truth and the patriotic character of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans that it would be criminal not to brand the falsehood. Here it is:

"After the battle of Rich Mountain, both McClellan and Rosecrans declared to Confederate officers who were prisoners of war, that *they would much rather be fighting against Massachusetts than Virginia*. This can be proved by unimpeachable authority, if denied. The boasted soldier and 'gentleman' of the North is as much a hireling and adventurer as any Hessian in his ranks. If he has any conscience, it rebukes him daily for the base work in which he is employed. [illegible] his condition will be such as even an enemy may pity."

It will be seen that the article is ambiguous in its remarks, as it does not indicate which of the generals it means to brand as "hireling and adventurer," but as it is calculated to injure the spotless fame of the hero of Rich Mountain, not because the *Whig* says so, but because the *Tribune* repeats it, the correspondent took the pains to see Major General Rosecrans, and hear from his lips the lie refuted; Gen. Rosecrans says that he pronounced this statement false at the time, and over his signature gave the facts with regard to the "Confederate officers" referred to. The facts as repeated now are simply these: After the battle of Rich Mountain, Gov. Pierpont issued an address to the people of Virginia, calling upon them to abandon the rebel cause and return to their allegiance. An agent of the Governor read this address to the rebel prisoners taken in that battle, and was denounced by those "Confederate officers," also prisoners of war, as a traitor (to the rebel cause). Gen. Rosecrans, hearing of this, sent for the rebel officers to his tent, and told them it would not do for them to denounce any one who had not departed from his allegiance to the Government of the United States, for that was a thing which could be rammed down their throats with a vengeance, and that they had no right besides, to attempt to prevent the rebel soldiers listening to Gov. Pierpont's address—because he (General Rosecrans) had positive knowledge that they desired to hear it. Some conversation ensued, in the course of which General Rosecrans remarked that he was fighting to maintain the honor and integrity of his Government, and that he would just as lief lead his army against Massachusetts, provided she rebelled, as against Virginia, which had rebelled. This was all. General McClellan was not present, and had no connection whatever with the circumstance.

The New York *Tribune*, in its accumulation of evidence to show that McClellan's heart was (is?) with the rebels at first, need not "overstep the modesty of nature," nor stretch the truth; nor need it drag in by the ears a rebel lie, and give to it the color of its approval, especially when it affects the character, reputation and patriotism of the only General on the continent who has risen above State, sectional and political prejudices, and demonstrated by such undying deeds upon the field that he is at once a splendid soldier, a pure patriot, and a man of lofty and excellent character.

The 134th Illinois Regiment.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

E. E. Wead, Jas. Stacey, and E. R. Thompson are the only persons dangerously sick in the hospital at Paducah, Ky., belonging to the 134th Illinois. W. DANFORTH, Surgeon 134th Ill. Vol's.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1864.

The money market to-day was easier, and first class paper was freely discounted at the usual rate of 10 per cent per annum. The brokers, however, are generally refusing accommodations to speculators in grain and highwines.

Eastern Exchange was firmer, owing to an improved demand, but there was no change in rates. The bankers were buying at ½ discount, and selling at ¼ discount. Towards the close the bankers refused to sell to each other at less than ⅛.

Gold in New York declined [illegible] per cent—opening at 226¼, declining to 221¼, and closing at 224. The following are the quotations received by James Boyd, gold broker:

10.00 a. m.	226¼	12.45 p. m.	223¼
10.40 a. m.	225¼	2.30 p. m.	224
12.00 m.	224¾		

Here the gold market opened at 223, declined to 218, and closed at 221@222. It was feverish and unsettled, and rates had a strong downward tendency. Silver was quiet at 200@210.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations for Sept. 20, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1864.

During the past week the decline in gold unsettled the general produce markets, and we note a decline on the week of 25@50c on Flour, 4@5c ⅌ bushel on Wheat, 1½c ⅌ bushel on Oats, 10@20c on Rye, 6@10c on Barley, 3@4c ⅌ gallon on Highwines, and 50c ⅌ bushel on Timothy Seed.

The receipts and shipments during the week were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	4,788	3,743
Wheat	92,488	[illegible]
Corn	27,780	90,125
Oats	157,573	106,875
Rye	15,467	[illegible]
Barley	6,970	[illegible]
Grass Seed	40,777	[illegible]
Flax Seed	15,338	[illegible]
Broom Corn	24,000	[illegible]
Cured Meats	7,440	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]	60
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]

The general markets to-day were unsettled and weaker—mainly in consequence of the decline in gold, and the victory of Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

There was scarcely any demand for Flour, and the market ruled heavy and dull, with light sales of spring extras at $10.00, and red winter extras at $10.25@10.40.

The Wheat market was unsettled, and we note a decline in prices of 3c per bushel, with sales of 125,000 bushels at $1.92@1.95 for No. 2 Red Winter; $1.85 for Rejected Red; $1.87@1.93 for No. 1 Spring; $1.82@1.86½ for No. 2 Spring; and $1.72@1.79 for Rejected Spring—the market closing dull and weak at $1.87 for No. 2 Spring.

Corn ruled ½@1c lower, with sales of 100,000 bushels, at $1.32 for No. 1 Corn, $1.31½@1.32 for No. 2 Corn, and $1.29@1.30 for Rejected Corn—the market closing steady at $1.31½@1.31¾ for No. 2 Corn in store.

Oats were ½c lower, and moderately active, with sales of 150,000 bushels, at 62½@63½c for No. 1, 61½@62c for No. 2, and 61c for Rejected—the market closing steady at 63c for No. 1 and 61½c for No. 2.

Rye was very dull and nominally 1c lower, with light sales of No. 2 at $1.27@1.28. There were no sales of No. 1.

Barley was extremely dull and prices fell 5@7c per bushel, with sales of 5,500 bu No. 2 at $1.82½@1.90—closing at $1.85.

Highwines were heavy and 2@3c lower, with sales of 800 brls at $1.70@1.71—the market closing weak at the inside figure.

Timothy Seed was dull and heavy at $4.00@5.00. Flax was steady and firm.

Grain Freights were steady at 14½c for wheat and 10c for oats to Oswego, and 7¾c for corn and rye to Buffalo.

In Beef Cattle the demand has been considerably restricted, by an almost nominal supply. Entered sales, 241 head, at $3.25@5.25, chiefly at [illegible] per 100 lbs. Market apparently active and prices unchanged, but transactions are too limited to establish quotations.

In Hogs, with a limited supply, there has been no decline in the previous activity and firmness of the market. Entered sales, 1,389 head at $10.65@13.10, chiefly at $11.50@12.25 per 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon gold fell still lower, and the wheat market ruled dull and lower, with sales of No 2 Spring at $1.80@1.86¼—closing quiet. High wines were offered at $1.70 without buyers.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

A Decline in Prices.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1864.

The firmness which has characterized the Dry Goods market during the past few weeks, in spite of a decline in gold of [illegible] per cent and in cotton of [illegible] per lb, has at length given way, and prices are lower. The immediate cause of the break-down in prices is an auction sale which took place in New York yesterday and to-day, at which Coates' Thread was sold at $1.25, and Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c., at a decline of 1½@5c per yard. The truth is, the speculators and jobbers, who have all along been keeping the market inflated, got frightened, and they forced their stocks to sale, and the low prices which ruled has caused a panic in the trade of no ordinary character. Some of the principal dispatches received describe the market as wholly unsettled, and predict a further decline; but it is more than probable that the heavy dealers all over the country will make every effort to cause a reaction.

The market in this city has ruled very quiet during the week, and our dealers, following New York, have marked their goods down. Our quotations, therefore, show a decline of 3c on Brown Sheetings, 1@4c on Prints, 3@5c on Delaines, 3@5c on Ticks, 25c on Coates' Thread, and 10@15c on Williamantic.

The advices from manufacturers and their agents would indicate light stocks and a light supply of goods, some of the leading print works having closed, but this will only tend slightly to check the downward tendency, unless gold and cotton again advance. The goods in the hands of speculators will continue to be pressed to sale, unless a reaction takes place.

The following are the closing quotations in this market:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending September 20, 1864.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1864.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, etc., for the week ending Sept. [illegible], and comparatively for three years.

[illegible]

LUMBER.—The receipts of Lumber during the first three days of [illegible] week were probably the heaviest that ever arrived in this market [illegible]

SHINGLES.—The market has been in better supply during the past week [illegible]

LATH.—There has been no change in the previous activity of the market. Prices rule very firm at previous quotations.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CARGO SALES DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market has been in nominal supply, and transactions have consequently been limited to the stock remaining over in the yards unsold, and a few additional cars of very inferior cows and coarse oxen received during the day. Entered sales 241 head, at $3.25@5.25, chiefly at [illegible] ⅌ 100 lbs. Transactions are too limited to establish quotations.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS.—Received during the day at the various yards about 1,000 hogs. [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP.—The market is tolerably active, and very firm [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[From the New York Shipping List, Sept. 17.]

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of Grain, reported in this market report are on a basis of in storage, [illegible] unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered, unless otherwise stated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1864.

FREIGHTS.—[illegible]

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS.—There is no change in rates. We quote: [illegible]

FLOUR.—[illegible]

WHEAT.—[illegible]

CORN.—[illegible]

OATS.—[illegible]

RYE.—[illegible]

BARLEY.—[illegible]

ALCOHOL.—[illegible]

BUTTER.—[illegible]

BEANS.—[illegible]

BROOM CORN.—[illegible]

BEESWAX.—[illegible]

BAGGING.—[illegible]

COFFEE.—[illegible]

CANDLES.—[illegible]

COOPERAGE.—[illegible]

COAL.—[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—[illegible]

FISH.—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS.—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS.—[illegible]

FEATHERS.—[illegible]

GAME.—[illegible]

HIDES.—[illegible]

HAY.—[illegible]

HIGHWINES.—[illegible]

HOPS.—[illegible]

IRON.—[illegible]

PIG IRON.—[illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT.—[illegible]

LIME AND STUCCO.—[illegible]

LEATHER.—[illegible]

METALS.—[illegible]

MATCHES.—[illegible]

NAILS.—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES.—[illegible]

OAKUM.—[illegible]

OILS.—[illegible]

CARBON OIL.—[illegible]

POTATOES.—[illegible]

POULTRY.—[illegible]

PROVISIONS.—[illegible]

PAINTS.—[illegible]

POWDER.—[illegible]

RICE.—[illegible]

SOAP.—[illegible]

SPICES.—[illegible]

STARCH.—[illegible]

STONE.—[illegible]

SALT.—[illegible]

SUGAR.—[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.—[illegible]

SALERATUS.—[illegible]

TEA.—[illegible]

TALLOW.—[illegible]

TOBACCO.—[illegible]

VINEGAR.—[illegible]

WOOL.—[illegible]

WOODEN WARE.—[illegible]

WOOD.—[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED....Sept. [illegible]

[illegible]

CLEARED....Sept. [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

In the Year 1846

[illegible]

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

[illegible]

FRENCH CLASSES. Madame [illegible]

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia. [illegible]

Upham's

HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID [illegible]

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES [illegible]

New Publications.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

Law and Foreign Booksellers,

110 Washington street, Boston,

PUBLISH THIS DAY:

REDFIELD ON THE LAW OF WILLS. [illegible]

ALSO RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

WASHBURN ON THE AMERICAN LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. [illegible]

BLACKWELL ON TAX TITLES. [illegible]

BISHOP ON MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. [illegible]

BROWNE ON THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS. [illegible]

UNITED STATES ANNUAL DIGEST FOR 1863. [illegible]

UNITED STATES LAWS. [illegible]

READY IN A FEW DAYS:

HILLIARD ON MORTGAGES OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY. [illegible]

ALLEN'S REPORTS of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. [illegible]

GRAY'S REPORTS of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Vol. 12.

BOUTWELL'S MANUAL OF THE EXCISE AND TAX LAW. Fourth edition. [illegible]

PARTON'S WORKS.

UNIFORM EDITION.

MASON BROTHERS have the pleasure of announcing a uniform edition of Mr. Parton's works, [illegible]

THE LIFE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 2 vols.

THE LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON, 3 vols.

THE LIFE OF AARON BURR, 2 vols.

GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS, 1 vol.

THE HUMOROUS POETRY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, 1 vol.

PRICES.

[illegible]

MASON BROTHERS, [illegible] Mercer street, New York.

MUNRO'S TEN CENT NOVELS.

[illegible]

GEORGE MUNRO & CO., [illegible] William street, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

1000 doz Undershirts & Drawers,

1,000 DOZ. SOCKS,

FOREIGN HOSIERY,

Gloves of all Kinds,

DRESS SHIRTS,

NEGLIGE SHIRTS,

CRAVATS, TIES, SCARFS,

Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Mufflers, &c.

Having purchased our Stock in May we are prepared to offer goods at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

"Job Lots from Auction daily."

[illegible]

WM. BARTLETT,

131 & 133 Randolph St., Chicago.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

[illegible]

BEANS, BEANS.

3,000 Bushels Prime White Beans [illegible]

RICE BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants.

CROPS FOR SALE. [illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOV. 8.

Republican Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Governor:	RICHARD J. OGLESBY.
For Lieut. Governor:	WILLIAM BROSS.
For Sec. of State:	SHARON TYNDALE.
For Auditor:	O. H. MINER.
For State Treasurer:	JAS. H. BEVERIDGE.
For Sup. Pub. Instruc.:	NEWTON BATEMAN.

Presidential Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of DuPage.
BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, of Adams.

District Electors.

1—John V. Farwell,	8—Jas. C. Conkling,
2—Anson S. Miller,	9—William Walker,
3—John V. Eustace,	10—Thos. W. Harris,
4—James S. Poage,	11—N. M. McCurdy,
5—John I. Bennett,	12—Henry S. Baker,
6—Wm. T. Hopkins,	13—Zenas S. Clifford.
7—Franklin Blade.	

For Members of Congress.

At large—SAMUEL W. MOULTON.
Dist. I—JOHN WENTWORTH.
II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
III—E. B. WASHBURNE.
IV—A. C. HARDING.
V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.
VI—B. C. COOK.
VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
VIII—SHELBY M. CULLOM.
IX—HUGH FULLERTON.
XI—E. CALLAHAN.
XII—JEHU BAKER.
XIII—A. J. KUYKENDALL.

Gov. Yates' Appointments.

At the suggestion of Governor Morton of Indiana, Governor Yates and Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg have changed the dates of their appointments as heretofore announced, in order that Governor Yates may fill certain appointments that Governor Morton has made for him in Indiana.

In consequence of this arrangement, Gov. Yates and Judge Kellogg have recalled the list of their appointments, as recently published, and changed it as follows:

Gov. Yates and Judge Wm. P. Kellogg will address mass meetings at the following times and places:

Springfield	Wednesday, Oct. 5
Macomb, McDonough Co.	Friday, Oct. 7
Canton, Fulton Co.	Saturday, Oct. 8
Monmouth, Warren Co.	Monday, Oct. 10
Oquawka, Henderson Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 11
Aledo, Mercer Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 12
Rock Island, Rock Island Co.	Thursday, Oct. 13
Cambridge, Henry Co.	Friday, Oct. 14
Morris, Grundy Co.	Saturday, Oct. 15
Pontiac, Livingston Co.	Monday, Oct. 17
Peoria, Peoria Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 19

Mass Meeting in Southern Illinois.

Hon. William Bross, candidate for Lieut. Governor, and Hon. D. L. Phillips, U. S. Marshall for the District of Southern Illinois, will speak at Union mass meetings at the following places, at 2 p. m.:

Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co.	Thursday, Sept. 22
Benton, Franklin Co.	Friday, Sept. 23
McLeansboro, Hamilton Co.	Saturday, Sept. 24
Carmi, White Co.	Monday, Sept. 26
Harrisburgh, Saline Co.	Wednesday, Sept. 28
Marion, Williamson Co.	Thursday, Sept. 29
Vienna, Johnson Co.	Friday, Sept. 30
Jonesboro, Union Co.	Saturday, Oct. 1
Carbondale, Jackson Co.	Monday, Oct. 3

Frank Lumbard, the distinguished vocalist, will be present at all these meetings and sing several of his inimitable campaign songs.

J. H. W. Toohey.

The celebrated Irish orator, will speak as follows:

Joliet, Will county	Thursday, Sept. 22
Atlanta, LaSalle county	Friday, Sept. 23
LaSalle, LaSalle county	Saturday, Sept. 24
Peoria, Peoria county	Monday, Sept. 26
Pekin, Tazewell county	Wednesday, Sept. 28
Havana, Mason county	Friday, Sept. 30
Beardstown, Cass county	Monday, Oct. 3
Mt. Sterling, Brown county	Tuesday, Oct. 4
Quincy, Adams county	Wednesday, Oct. 5

Local committees will please furnish conveyance to the next point. JAS. P. ROOT.

Leo Miller,

Author of the well known pamphlet entitled "The Great Conflict; or Cause and Cure of Secession," will speak at the following places in Bureau county:

Thursday evening, Sept. 22d, at Wyanet.
Friday afternoon, Sept. 23d, at New Bedford.
Monday evening, Sept. 26th, at Hollowayville.
Tuesday evening, Sept. 27th, at Arlington.
Wednesday evening, Sept. 28th, at La Moille.
Thursday evening, Sept. 29th, at Malden.
Friday evening, Sept. 30th, at Princeton.

Mass Meetings—Gen. Oglesby's Appointments.

Gen. Oglesby will speak as follows:

Macomb, McDonough county	Friday, Sept. 23
Quincy, Adams county	Saturday, Sept. 24
Pittsfield, Pike county	Monday, Sept. 26
Carrollton, Greene county	Wednesday, Sept. 28
Edwardsville, Madison county	Friday, Sept. 30
Belleville, St. Clair county	Saturday, Oct. 1

Hon. J. D. Ward's Appointments.

Carthage, Hancock Co.	Thursday, Sept. 22
Quincy, Adams Co.	Saturday, Sept. 24
Pittsfield, Pike Co.	Monday, Sept. 26
Carrollton, Greene Co.	Wednesday, Sept. 28
Edwardsville, Madison Co.	Friday, Sept. 30
Belleville, St. Clair Co.	Saturday, Oct. 1

Hon. S. W. Moulton's Appointments, Candidate for Congress at Large.

El Paso, Woodford Co.	Sept. 21
Washington, Tazewell Co.	Sept. 22

HON. S. M. CULLOM will speak at each of the above meetings.

Peoria	Saturday, Sept. 24
Lacon	Monday, Sept. 26
Hennepin	Tuesday, Sept. 27

HON. E. C. INGERSOLL will speak at the latter places.

Ottawa	Wednesday, Sept. 28
Morris	Thursday, Sept. 29
Joliet	Friday, Sept. 30
Yorkville, DeKalb Co.	Oct. 1

HON. W. T. HOPKINS, candidate for Elector will speak at these meetings.

Wenona	Monday, Oct. 3

With E. C. INGERSOLL and JESSE LYNCH.

Hon. D. Richards' Appointments.

Geneseo, Henry Co.	Monday, Oct. 3
Tiskilwa, Bureau Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 4
Fulton, Whiteside Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 5
Lyndon, Whiteside Co.	Thursday, Oct. 6
Genesee Grove, Whiteside Co.	Friday, Oct. 7
Polo, Ogle Co.	Monday, Oct. 10
Mt. Morris, Ogle Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 11
Amboy, Lee Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 12

GERMAN MASS MEETINGS.

Lieut. Governor HOFFMANN, Major STEVENSON and other German speakers, will speak at German mass meetings at the following places, in the evening:

Peoria	Tuesday, Oct. 4
Pekin	Wednesday, Oct. 5
Beardstown	Friday, Oct. 7
Quincy	Monday, Oct. 10
Alton	Tuesday, Oct. 11
Edwardsville	Wednesday, Oct. 12
Highland	Thursday, Oct. 13
Trenton	Friday, Oct. 14
Belleville	Monday, Oct. 17

MORE BOLTING.

Another Denunciation of the Chicago Platform.

Another paper, the Boston *Herald*, a journal of large circulation and influence, especially among the laboring classes of New England, and which supported Douglas in 1860, comes out against the Chicago platform in this wise:

In 1860 we supported Stephen A. Douglas because we believed the doctrines he advocated, and the platform of the party which nominated him were in accordance with the Constitution, and formed a basis upon which all true Union men could stand, both in the North and in the South. He was defeated by the action of certain men at the South who are now the leaders in the rebellion. They have ignored the national compact, denounced the Constitution, formed a southern Confederacy, and call themselves independent of those with whom they were formerly allied. They have from that day to this made war upon their former friends and associates, and committed acts of barbarism only equaled by the Sepoys of India, or the savages of our own land.

From the time they fired upon the Star of the West and upon Fort Sumter, we have not failed to do what we consider to be a plain duty, viz: to denounce all such acts as anti-constitutional and wicked; and as a natural consequence have exerted our humble influence towards raising armies and in sustaining the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and to put down the wicked men who were bent on ruin if they could not rule. We have witnessed with satisfaction the progress by our brave army in crushing out the rebel armies, and the success which has attended the navy in reducing the fortifications which the rebels had stolen from the General Government; and rejoice to believe that the day is not far distant, when the superstructure of the so-called Southern Confederacy will fall to the ground, and with it the men who are a disgrace to the age in which they live.

Having failed to accomplish their designs by the force of arms, and realizing the dangerous position in which they are placed, they are resorting to political action as the last step to save them from that condemnation and punishment which they so richly deserve. Hence we find them active in the free States among their old co-workers, to produce a revolution at the North, which will enable them to carry out their original purpose of separation and independence. Hence we find the agents of Jefferson Davis at Niagara Falls, arranging the platform and the candidate to be put forward at the Chicago Convention, by and through which they are in hopes to fool and to cheat the free States out of the advantages gained, and which, if continued, will wipe the rebel leaders out. So far as the platform, the speeches and candidates are concerned, the Convention held at Chicago might as well have been held in Richmond. It was a miserable, fawning, sycophantic and degrading surrender to the men who are in arms against the Government, and who have done their utmost to destroy American liberty.

Their talk about free speech, a free press, and the Constitution, are very pretty, and capital catchwords to deceive honest voters. But how is it in the dominion of Jefferson Davis? How about a free press and free speech there? If a man in Virginia should dare to utter one word against Davis or his plans, he would be hung to the first tree or most convenient lamp-post for his temerity. Yet these leaders are the men that the Chicago Convention proposes to restore to power in the nation to wreak their vengeance upon those at the North who have opposed them. What kind of liberty of speech and of the press would there be then? The success of the Chicago ticket would be but the beginning of a series of disasters which would come upon us, too horrible to contemplate. For ourselves, we support no such doctrines, and no such ticket as that made and put forth at Chicago.

THE PEACE QUESTION SOUTH.

No Armistice Possible.

[From the Charleston Courier, Sept. 8.]

The rumors that have been trailed about concerning Lincoln's intention to propose an armistice of ninety days to President Davis, have been freely commented upon by papers throughout the continent. Many Yankee papers approve the movement, but every paper in the Confederacy, with one accord, advise and urge the instant and emphatic rejection of such a proposition. We are pleased at that unity of sentiment among the journals of the Confederate States, and we are sure that our watchful, wise and patriotic President is prepared to treat that proposal for a limited peace in a manner that will command the commendation and gratitude of the whole country.

If it be true that the President of the United States proposes to treat with our Government in order to procure cessation of hostilities for a definite period, the motives that actuate that functionary are manifest. He is alarmed at the rapid growth of the party utterly opposed to the prosecution of the war, and in favor of peace on the only terms every man of sense in Yankeedom is aware it is possible to obtain peace. The freedom with which that party is criticising his violations of law and the Constitution, the boldness with which it defies his power, and the severe manner with which it denounces his tyrannous acts of usurpation, has made the dictator tremble in the seat of power. He has been obliged to hear the most truthful, wrathful words that have fallen hot and solemn from the mouths of such men as Vallandigham, Voorhees, Long and others, and conscious of his inability to cope with the power that backs them, he is obliged to refrain from lifting his hand against them.

The character and magnitude of the opposition the failure of his most formidable plans has created, lead him to apprehend that the convention now in session at Chicago will adopt the opinions and sentiments of the leaders of that party. He expects that body to come out openly and absolutely in favor of peace. He is aware that the divided party he belongs to is unable to make head against an organization so numerous, so harmonious, so full of life, energy and hope—an organization that expresses the feelings and yearnings of so large a number of the people under his Government. And being a man largely endowed with that quality which is prominent among the traits of the devil, he is going to attempt to accomplish by maneuver what he cannot do by a fair stand-up fight. Had he the power he would use force, but as he does not possess the requisite power he has recourse to cunning. It is known that the man who presides over the destinies of Yankeedom has a small brain and large cunning. In all guileful arts there is none of all that nation of wily, subtle spirits who is worthy to be compared with Abraham Lincoln. His cunning has suggested the proposal of an armistice. The adoption of that scheme is an act of policy that far exceeds any proof of his uncommon artfulness he has yet given to the world.

He is going to attempt to circumvent the peace party by proposing an armistice on such grounds, couched in such language, as that the very offer will be a mortal affront to the President and the people of these Confederate States. It will be so unreasonable and so wanton an indignity, as that the self-respect of our Executive will oblige its instant and utter rejection. Having thus contrived to insure the defeat of that measure, which the artful man, aided by his Secretary of State, will labor hard to make it appear was suggested by the noblest feelings and purposes, he will attribute this failure to the pride, obstinacy, bitter enmity and stiffneckedness of the leaders of this wicked rebellion. He will declare in high sounding phrase, that he has discharged the duty he owed to his people and to the wicked ingrates of the Confederacy, to foreign nations, and to the dearest interests of civilization, Christianity and humanity, in the manner dictated by the solemn sense of the obligations resting upon him, actuated by the most generous and magnanimous motives, and with a single eye to the welfare of both nations. And then he will assert that, while he was considerate, conciliatory and sincere, we were unreasonable violent and false; that while he was for peace we were for war. He would in this way appeal to the passions of his people, and reflect upon the wisdom and patriotism of those who are bent upon putting an end to the war by fair and honorable means.

It is clear that the President of the United States intends, by the proffer of an armistice, to bring the party under Vallandigham and others, into disrepute, and by that means diminish its numbers and its power.

But suppose that wily man cloaks the real feelings he entertains towards us, and so words and frames the proposition of an armistice, as that it can be considered by our Executive. Will not a pause in the conflict redound more to his credit than to ours? Sherman is at a stand, while our daring and energetic troopers are operating with telling effect on his long line of communication. If he is forced to retreat, there is no doubt before he has proceeded far on the road to Chattanooga, his army, pressed by the gallant spirits under Hood, will be demoralized, routed, cut to pieces, scattered, if not utterly destroyed. Grant is at his wits' end, unable to take Petersburg, and full of apprehension concerning Washington. These campaigns are thus far miserable, disastrous failures. Early in September, the term of service of the three years' men and hundred days' militia expires. Lincoln needs an armistice of three months. For during that period, the men forced to enlist under his last call will be drilled, and another powerful army with which to invade, pillage, devastate and murder. By consenting to a cessation of hostilities, we will give him a breathing spell, and refreshed by the rest, stronger and more resolved upon our destruction, he will again send forth his armed hosts and vessels of war to accomplish his base and bloody scheme.

The New York News on Gen. McClellan's Record.

[From the N. Y. Daily News, Sept. 14.]

It is a well-known fact—too easily proven to be denied even by the *World*—that the confidential friends of General McClellan were desirous, and made every effort, to procure his nomination without any platform at all. Leading Peace Democrats were approached with that view, but steadfastly refused to acquiesce in the proposition. They did not desire General McClellan's nomination under any circumstances, but would not hear of it or support it without prescribing some landmarks, to guide his policy in case of his election. In other words, they were not willing to accept his "record" as the embodiment of their principles or as the guaranty of his fidelity to the party and its purposes. The Chicago platform was accordingly adopted to furnish some better security, and without it no honest man, who was present, will pretend that General McClellan could have received the nomination. That platform, it is notorious, was regarded with great dissatisfaction by his especial friends of the War Democracy in this city and in Albany, and we have information which we think justifies us in asserting that the editor of the *World*, Mr. Marble, then at Chicago, did, himself, dispatch a telegram to this city, in which he described the platform as "against us." No one familiar with the customs and morals of the *World* office will be surprised after this statement, at the enthusiasm and positiveness with which the same journal has since declared the platform to be in accordance with Gen. McClellan's views and its own, and with the declarations of his letter of acceptance, or at the fierceness with which Mr. Marble has denounced the integrity of all who deny that it is and was meant to be a dedication of the Democratic party to the brutal policy of continued coercion and war.

But our business is with General McClellan, and not with his hangers-on. As he had failed to procure the nomination on the faith of his "record," it was but a reasonable calculation upon his fair dealing—and indeed upon his modesty—to suppose that he would, without doubt, decline the nomination, or accept it with ordinary deference to the dissent of the party from the policy which he was pleased to consider was embodied in his "public life." Much, therefore, as we were astonished at his distinct repudiation of the platform in his letter of acceptance, we confess that we were even less prepared for his extraordinary declaration that he was "happy to know" that "the record of his public life was kept in view," when the nomination was made. He knew, perfectly well, when he made that declaration, and his friends and counselors, who are now fooling and destroying him, knew equally well, that upon his past life only, and without pledges for the future, he would never have received the endorsement of the Convention, as we have already said. He knew, and they knew, that if his record was "kept in view" at all, it was as a thing to be regretted in the past and as a warning in the future. Despite all this, however, he has had the boldness to plant himself upon it, and the vanity and folly to show himself proud of it. We have therefore a right to judge him from it and to test by it the legitimacy of his pretensions, now, to represent the principles and policy of the Democratic party.

Yesterday it was our painful duty to show, from General McClellan's letter of acceptance, that he is pledged, as definitely as Mr. Lincoln, to the prosecution of the war, "at all hazards" and to the bitter end, for the coercion of the Southern States, and that he does not even propose to offer an armistice or open negotiations until it is "clear," or at all events "probable," that the Confederates are "ready for peace on the basis of the Union." He will not treat with them even to persuade them into such readiness and disposition. They must be "ready," of their own accord, to return to the Union, or he will make war on them till they become so. Now, let us look at his "record" to ascertain what war means, in his hands and according to his principles.

1st. It means a rigorous conscription, as attested by his letter to President Lincoln.

2d. It means the annihilation of State independence, and the suppression of State Governments by military power, as evidenced by his dealings with the Legislature of Maryland.

3d. It means the military arrest and imprisonment of citizens, without oath or warrant, in States where judicial process is uninterrupted, and their removal beyond the jurisdiction of the competent tribunals, to be confined in remote fortresses, without accusation and without limit of time, at the caprice of the Federal executive or his subordinates. To this, the removal and imprisonment of the members of the Maryland Legislature and other citizens of that State, by General McClellan, in the fall of 1861, bear unquestionable witness.

4th. It means military interference with elections, as shown by his correspondence with General Banks in regard to the Maryland election of 1861, to be found on pages 32 and 33 of the pamphlet of "Secret Correspondence."

5th. It means the suppression of newspapers and the arrest of their editors and printers, as shown in the case of the Baltimore journals, which were broken up contemporaneously with his suppression of the Legislature of Maryland.

6th. It means the entire subordination of the army to the will of the Executive, whether exercised constitutionally or in flagrant violation of the Constitution, and the denial of their right to canvass, much less to disobey, the orders of their superiors, even though obedience may involve the wholesale overthrow of the most sacred rights of person, property and citizenship.

For this, our authority is the address of General McClellan to the Army of the Potomac, after the promulgation of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and classed as "General Order No. 163."

Reading in all these acts and declarations which the public life of General McClellan discloses to us, either an utter ignorance of the laws and Constitution of his country or a truly military and sovereign contempt for them and the rights which they enshrine, how can we—how is it possible for any man—to look the American people in the face and profess to believe that General McClellan stands, upon his "record," an exponent of the principles and feelings of the Democratic party? He is not only the champion of coercion by war, which is a cardinal heresy from the Democratic faith, but he is for war, with all the abuses and violence and usurpation which have already made the existing struggle more dangerous to the liberties of the North than to the independence of the South. He is the representative of military necessity, military jurisdiction and military subserviency. He is the enemy of free discussion and free thought. He is the advocate of armed intervention in the halls of legislation and at the ballot box. This is his own history, not only told by himself, but recalled by his own lips for the admiration of his countrymen. If this be Democracy, we have studied in vain the principles of that party, to which, till now, we had fondly looked for the salvation of the country from despotism, anarchy, bankruptcy and perdition. Be it what it may, it is not our faith, and we will not bow down to it.

Revolutionary Copperhead Meeting in Cass County, Illinois.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

I thought I would exclude politics altogether from this letter, but I find I must notice a copperhead meeting, which was held at Virginia, Cass county, on Thursday last. At an early hour the Union men of the place were surprised to see a procession consisting of people in wagons, on horseback, and on foot, coming into the place. Not an American flag was displayed in the whole procession, and the object of the meeting could hardly be guessed until it was announced that a McClellan ratification meeting would take place in the afternoon.

The procession marched through the principal street of the place, after which it disbanded, and then, evidently by preconcerted arrangement, 325 men, (by actual count,) composing three full companies, mustered under their respective officers for drill. Of this number more than two-thirds wore revolvers openly strapped about their waists, and the hour or two spent in public drilling was spiced with many an expression of their intense hatred of the Union and the Administration, and their intention to destroy both. Open rebellion was everywhere displayed without the slightest attempt at concealment, and with cheers for McClellan would be mingled with curses of the Administration, while both in their public resolutions and their private declarations did they emphatically announce their intention of an armed resistance to the draft, and an attempt to seize upon the State and General Governments, and get the control into their own hands.

In the afternoon the meeting took place in the old Court House, at which the principal speaker was a lawyer of Beardstown, named J. H. Shaw.

The first resolution simply indorsed the action of the Chicago Convention. The second was as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Cass county, will resist the draft at all hazards.

Another read:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to visit the other counties in the State, learn the organized strength, and report to the Springfield meeting, and there appoint delegates to visit the Indianapolis and Columbus (Ohio) meetings.

J. H. Shaw, a lawyer of Beardstown, said that the draft, nor any other act of the Administration, could be enforced among them; that they would drag Lincoln from his seat, overthrow the Government, and place the power in the hands of men of their own choosing. He declared, also, that everything was in readiness in Illinois, and when the hour came, the first movement in the State would be the capture of Springfield, the seizure of the State officers, and the placing of the State Government in their own hands.

After the meeting, attempts were made to draw citizens into a fight without success. One peaceable man was, however, knocked down by one of the ruffians while his back was turned. And this is a "specimen brick" of the Copperhead peace meetings in that part of the State.

Dr. Lieber on the Chicago Platform.

The N. Y. *Times* reprints the following logical extract from a private letter recently written by the eminent publicist Dr. Lieber:

The Chicago platform appears to my mind the well framed creed of Northern servility to the criminal arrogance of the South—a sanction of the highest-handed lawlessness. The election of Gen. McClellan means armistice; means separation; separation means disintegration—the instant separation of California, the dropping off of Utah, an empire in the Mississippi valley, the excision of New England, and an inorganic clustering of the Eastern Middle States without any inherent character. Disintegration means defiance to the wonderfully great and self-comprising geography of our country, and lapse into that state which befell Europe at the beginning of the Middle Ages, when principalities rose and fell, enduring only long enough to perpetuate the sanguinary turmoil: it means repetition of the chronic revolution which has afflicted South America this half century, possibly with a neighbor growing in monarchic power, which soon would claim the right of extension and recuperation. Disintegration means the reckless rising against that polity which the Disposer of Events has ordained as the normal type of modern civilization, against the Nationalized Government, which is the opposite to the halting League, the vast, yet incoherent monarchy, the provincial kingdom, the petty city, State, and the fragmentary feudalism. It means quarreling, bloodshed and ruin, without an idea for a century to come, and disgrace forever. It means the barbarous destruction of a nation appointed to perform great and sacred tasks. It means all this, and slavery to boot, that "divine institution" whose altar is the auction table, on which the un-divine ties of parents and children are torn asunder by the auctioneer, who thus becomes a holy missionary of the worship- [illegible] institution.

Prisoners of the 14th Illinois Cavalry at Charleston.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sept. 5, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

At the request of several officers of the 14th Illinois cavalry, now prisoners of war at Charleston, S. C., I have made a list which you will please publish for the benefit of their friends. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

B. WHITNEY,
Chaplain 104th Ohio Volunteers.

Major F. M. Davidson, Major D. Quigg, Capt. J. B. Dent, Capt. J. Sanford, Capt. T. S. Lupton, Capt. O. Distier, Capt. —— Henderson, Lieut. W. H. Guy, Lieut. J. W. Miller, Lieut. George Evans, Lieut. J. S. Anderson, Lieut. A. Capron, Lieut. Huntoon, Lieut. Bellows, Lieut. R. M. Hughes, Surgeon Bailhache, Assistant Surgeon Wilson.

Chicago and Peoria papers please copy.

Special Notices.

In the Year 1846 ... [illegible]

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles. ... [illegible]

FRENCH CLASSES. Madame ... [illegible]

HOMŒPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA. ... [illegible]

Upham's ... [illegible]

Dr. James. ... [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, ... [illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. ... [illegible]

New Publications.

NEW LAW BOOKS.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Law and Foreign Booksellers,
110 Washington street, Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY: ... [illegible]

PARTON'S WORKS. UNIFORM EDITION.
THE LIFE OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
THE LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON.
THE LIFE OF AARON BURR.
GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW ORLEANS.
THE HUMOROUS POETRY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
PRICES. ... [illegible]

MUNRO'S TEN CENT NOVELS. ... [illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. SHIP CHANDLERS, ... TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water Street, CHICAGO. ... [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Capital.....$500,000.
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SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR
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ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JESSIAH LOMBARD, President.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
CAPITAL.....$500,000.
... 154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. ... [illegible]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
CAPITAL, Paid in.....$500,000.
E. AIKEN, President. ... [illegible]

Educational.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Regular Lectures of this Institution will commence, as usual, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24. ... CHARLES A. POPE, Dean.

IDLEWILD. MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils between the ages of 9 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin September 28th. ... Orange Co., N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will re-open with every advantage for the instruction of youth, on the First Monday of September, 1864. ... [illegible]

To Contractors.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 17, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS ... [illegible]

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Evansville, Ind., Sept. 14th, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS ... [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 SEWERAGE BONDS. ... [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

1864—FALL TRADE—1864
RAWSON & BARTLETT,
30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Now offer for sale ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES Ever brought to this market. ... EXTRA SIZES A SPECIALITY.

BOOTS AND SHOES. REMOVAL.
HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO BENEDICT HALL & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway, FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST., NEW YORK. ... [illegible]

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH." ... [illegible]

ACCORDEONS REPAIRED. ... [illegible]

TOILET SOAPS
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. HULL'S SON,
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INCLUDING EVERY STYLE OF
Honey Soap,
Glycerin Soap,
Windsor Soap,
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Upward of one hundred styles of Toilet Soaps, and for sale by most dealers in Chicago.

HOME MANUFACTURED FIRE WORKS.
CHARLES MORRIS
Has removed his stock of Fire Works, manufactured by himself, to 149 South Water Street, ... [illegible]

NEW PATRIOTIC MUSIC BOOK. THE TRUMPET OF FREEDOM. ... OLIVER DITSON & CO., PUBLISHERS, Boston.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED. ... [illegible]

TO DRUGGISTS.—A young man, ... [illegible]

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS. ... [illegible]

ROYAL PRUSSIAN CON... 47 Clark Street. ... [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

FALL TRADE.
KEITH, FAXON & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
Ladies' and Gents' Furs,
Skating Caps, Buckskin Goods, Umbrellas,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
WOOL HOODS AND KNIT GOODS,
And all the new styles of
Ladies' Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats.
... [illegible]
KEITH, FAXON & CO.,
45 and 47 Lake-st., Chicago.

139 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)
Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of
CLOTHING.

NE PLUS ULTRA EXTENSION SILVER MOUNTED FOLDERS, ... [illegible] T. & H. GAUGHAN Manufacturers, ... Broadway, New York.

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS. MEDICAL INSTITUTE, At 149 South Clark Street, For the especial treatment of all chronic diseases which appertain to the EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS. ... D. MACKAY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Formerly of the U. S. Army.

PIG IRON.
500 tons No. 1 Lake Superior Charcoal.
100 tons No. 2 Lake Superior Charcoal.
300 tons No. 1 Franklin.
150 tons No. 2 Franklin.
100 tons No. 2 Tabers.
500 tons No. 1 Massillon.
100 tons No. 2 Massillon.
500 tons No. 1 Scotch.
2,500 tons Lump Lehigh Coal, selected for foundry use.
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
A. B. MEEKER, foot North Market street.

EVERETT HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, N. Y. ... EUROPEAN PLAN. ... September 8, 1864.

HOLMES, BOOTH & HAYDENS
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAMPAIGN MEDALS,
49 Chambers Street, NEW YORK.

Buck Mittens AND GLOVES.—The largest stock of the above goods in the United States. Also—Fur and Kid Gloves and Gauntlets. BOOT AND SHOE PACS. ... [illegible]

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 1. New York, September 1, 1864. ... WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

THE BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, NO. 5. New York, September 7, 1864. A Dividend of One per Cent. ... WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 17, 1864. ... [illegible]

C. H. DE FOREST & CO., HOOP SKIRTS Manufacturers and Jobbers, 84 .... LAKE STREET .... 84 ... Hosiery, Yarns, Corsets, AND OTHER STAPLE NOTIONS. ... [illegible]

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. ... NEW YORK THROUGH LINE. ... [illegible]

500 ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED. ... [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ... [illegible]

Medical.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE.
This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical discovery of the nineteenth century. ... [illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.
This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.
It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it ye afflicted.
For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 6 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.
This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West. ... [illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHŒA SYRUP.
This Medicine will cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething. ... [illegible]

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE CORDIAL.
This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods. ... [illegible]

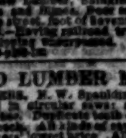
DR. SANDERS' THREE MINUTE SALVE.
This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes. ... [illegible]

DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC.
This is the great and sovereign Remedy (composed of EXTRACTS from Indian Roots and Herbs,) for all diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and is unrivalled by anything yet discovered for curing the Whites in women. ... [illegible]
W. E. DAVIDSON, Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.
BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK Wholesale Druggists, 14 Lake street, Chicago, authorized agents.

Diarrhœa
All the Medical men and the Press recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed. For sale by Druggists. ... Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. SCOVILLE, Chicago, WHOLESALE AGENT.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
33 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c., ... [illegible]


FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES ... [illegible]

THOMAS FOSTER, wholesale ... [illegible]

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS. ... [illegible]

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO. ... [illegible]

Helmbold's Extracts.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,
KNOWN AS
Helmbold's Genuine
PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.
... [illegible]

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, ... [illegible]

E

... DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE. ...
No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES THESE DISEASES, ... [illegible]

M

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu ... [illegible]
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, AND IT IS CERTAIN TO HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT IN ALL DISEASES FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA ... [illegible]
And Beautifying the Complexion.
NOT A FEW ... [illegible]

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH ... [illegible]

L

AFFIDAVIT. ... H. T. HELMBOLD. ... [illegible]

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS. ... [illegible]

Hoofland's German Bitters.

DYSPEPSIA
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
Disorders of the Liver,
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING
TONIC.
THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES—HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION—HAVE MORE TESTIMONY—HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM,
Than any other Article in the Market.
We defy any one to contradict this assertion,
AND WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.
Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: ... [illegible]

X

REMEMBER!
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic,
Contains no Rum or Whisky,
AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,
BUT
IS THE BEST TONIC
IN THE WORLD.

Read Who Says So: ... [illegible]

PRICES.
Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1.00 per Bottle—Half Doz. $5.00.
Small Size, 75 " —Half Doz. 4.00.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the Wrapper of each Bottle. ... [illegible]
Principal Office and Manufactory,
NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
Proprietors.
... LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. General Western Wholesale Agents.

MARINE LIST. PORT OF CHICAGO. ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

THE CITY.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGE.—Bela Hoxsie was yesterday fined $3 and costs in the Police Court for pedaling without license.

WELL DONE!—Two little girls, named Emily Rondbrook and Mary Phelphis, recently held a fair for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital, and realized the very handsome sum of $150.

TRAIN VOID.—A vote taken on the train from Cleveland to Toledo, on Friday morning, resulted thus: Lincoln, 97; McClellan 67; Fremont, 2; doubtful, 5.

PERSONAL.—C. C. Morrow, editor of the Valparaiso (Ind.) *Democrat* is now stopping at the Sherman House. He will visit our prominent business men and solicit business cards and advertising.

QUERY.—Do the Copperheads pray? We understand the Democrats (?) deny most emphatically that any such paper was ever picked up at their Wigwam as the Copperheads' prayer. Very like.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The Recorder's jury was discharged yesterday, for the present term. Motions, &c., will be heard this morning. To-morrow morning, sentence will be passed upon the prisoners convicted during the term.

THE 23D WISCONSIN.—This gallant regiment arrived in the city on Monday night, and were another stood on the Rock Island yesterday morning, when it left for Union. The regiment, now numbers 980 men, and is commanded by Col. E. T. Sprague.

THE HOUSE COUNTED HOME.—At last the news comes specifically that the 104th Regiment (one hundred days' men) is returning. From several reports we have been led to believe that this was the fact, though it is possible that they will be delayed some days yet in the pass of the regiment known as the 104th.

LETTERS FOR THE HOME.—Capt. Feeney, of the 20th Illinois, will leave for the regiment on Thursday. Those who have friends in the regiment can send letters and small packages by leaving them at the Captain's residence, No. 358 West Adams street.

ARMY VOTE.—A vote taken in the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, before Petersburg, on the 6th inst., gave the following result: Lincoln, 4,030; McClellan, 320; Fremont, 270; doubtful, 50. Mac does not seem to be very strong on the Pot O'Mac.

VICTORY.—The news of the victory in the valley of the Shenandoah was received yesterday morning in this city, and soon flags floated jovially from many buildings, including the TRIBUNE Office and the Court House, and small firecrackers and other causes of Copperheads looked glum. Union men rejoiced.

DISCHARGED.—Dr. A. J. Higgins, whose arrest for the death of certain arrears we noticed a few days ago, was examined yesterday before Justice Bowen. Mrs. Petrie testified that she had herself placed the arrears in the room where they were found, and that Higgins was not in the house when he (Higgins' family. The defendant was discharged.

ROBBED.—Henry T. Spencer, hailing from St Louis, arrived in the city on Monday, and in company with a stranger at the Depot, and was induced to go with him for lodgings to a place on Clark street below Polk. The latter left him at the door, and when he came out in the morning he found his pocket picked during the night of nearly $60 in cash. The thief was not discovered.

HARBOR HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon, one of the large derricks used in the erection of the new Chamber of Commerce, on the corner of Washington and Lasalle streets, fell to the ground with a loud crash, being broken into several pieces. Several workmen and persons who were standing in the immediate vicinity had a narrow escape, but no one was injured by the accident.

SMALL POX.—The city Pest House still continues free from patients suffering from this loathsome disease, though about twenty cases are reported to the Health Office as existing in the city, and under going treatment. Our citizens must conform to the letter with all the necessary health and sanitary regulations in order to prevent the outbreak of the disease this winter, in its fearful proportions it assumed last year.

LOOK OUT FOR PICKPOCKETS.—Chicago, at the present time, seems filled with rascals of all descriptions, and probably to the having been made the "diamondsville" headquarters for the coming campaign. Yesterday morning a Mr. Kirkpatrick, who arrived in the city from Detroit, on the train depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, in order to reach the train, and his pocket picked of about fifty or sixty dollars in cash.

BURGLARY.—A Mrs. Hawley, residing at No. 230 Madison street, was robbed on Saturday night of silver plate valued at $80 and furs to the amount of $60. The rogues visited her residence at night, and entered by the back door. The plunder were put upon the track, and they were not long in doing the same upon an Irishman named Hawley, who resides in the same house, and found in his possession. He will be examined in the Police Court this morning.

SOLDIERS' REST.—The members of the 41st Wisconsin Regiment tender their sincere thanks to the ladies having in charge the Soldiers' Rest, for many marks of attention, bestowed on them, during their stay in this city.

A number of wounded soldiers, belonging to various regiments of the Northwest, coming to the city on the evening train, were taken charge of by the ladies in attendance at the Rest, and treated to the kindnesses conferred on them by these noble ladies.

UNION MASS MEETING.—A grand Union mass meeting will be held at Bryan Hall on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating Gen. Sheridan's great victory and the success of our arms generally. The meeting will be addressed by Gen. Logan, Col. Mulligan, and D. Cady Eaton. First class speakers and good music will be in attendance. The meeting will be as will attest the loyalty of the Queen City of the Lakes.

A TRUE TARPER.—A Sheffield sailor, giving his name as John English, was brought up in the Police Court yesterday morning charged with stealing $40 in money from Wm. Wells, No. 261 Wells street. It is alleged that he went into their saloon and got a glass of liquor after the party, and then started to go out of the proper change. During Mr. Scaffer's temporary absence from the room it is said English stole the bill. He was fined $10 and costs. In default of $100 to answer in the Recorder's Court.

THE MARINE MILITARY HOSPITAL.—By order of the Surgeon General, the name of the City General Hospital has been changed to "Dee Marine Hospital," which will be hereafter designated exclusively for the treatment of eye and ear patients from the Military Division of the Mississippi. A fine new building for the accommodation of 200 such patients, has been erected, and will be completed during the present month. Dr. Scaffer's temporary absence from the room it is said English stole the bill. He was fined $10 and costs. In default of $100 to answer in the Recorder's Court.

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REDUCTION IN PRICE.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the proprietor of Everitt's Art Gallery, 117 Lake street, has reduced the price of his inimitable *Carte de Visite*. Although this step involves the expense of a second operator, it is good to see that he is not unmindful of his promise to the public, but when the fall in gold would warrant such a reduction, he would be entitled to the credit for so doing on the part of the public. The public has an interest in this establishment, and those who are in want of a first class picture cheaply, consistent with first-class work, both as to price and finish.

TIME DRAFT.—No orders directing the immediate enforcement of the draft in Cook county have been received from Washington, consequently the draftable population still continues in suspense, hoping for the completion of the quota by enlistments or the decisive measures arrives. In the meantime, no orders have been received to enforce the draft, nor is it probable that such will be ordered. From ten to twelve days will be required to get the machinery in the office of Provost Marshal James. This, however, does not include the men obtained at the army and navy hospitals, and the citizens of Cook county are entitled to the credit for the very active manner in which the draft has been conducted. It will be just as well to encourage enlistments as to attempt to reduce the quota, and when completed will be infinitely the most satisfactory.

THE "COPPERS" NURSED AT OUR EXPENSE.—On Monday evening Col. Sweet, commandant of this post, received information that something was up among the "Copperheads" at Camp Douglas, and that a meeting of the Order of American Knights was to be held in the evening. The information was of such a character as could not be doubted and prompt measures were at once taken to prevent any demonstration. Extra guards were placed at the Camp, who were charged with apparently as much care as if under the "Stars and Stripes" had been hoisted, and the garrison flag lowered, the soldiers fall into position, marching every avenue through which a traitor might be effected, and the "Copperheads" spent a dull, and wholly disgusting hour and a half in the cold. The "Copperheads" had calculated somewhere that the affair had blown over, the men were permitted to leave the quarters and the guards were relieved.

A FINE THING.—ASSISTANT CASHIER.—A darker evening was committed since over a clock last evening on the State Savings Institution, when a gentleman, whose name for the present we withhold, called for the balance of his deposit, $6,850. The teller was behind the counter engaged in balancing the books for the day, and the cashier, Mr. Kidder, was also in the room writing. Mr. Kidder, very wisely, in the absence of the teller, left the counter through the door partition on the occupied by the money drawer, and, as he stated, he asked the party to step behind the counter, which he did, but what transpired between them is not known, as it will subject the loyalty of the Queen City of the Lakes.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Biography Wanted—Constitutional—Reverse of Distinction—Resolutions.

The first regular meeting of the Historical Society, since the summer recess, was held yesterday afternoon. The President, W. L. Newberry, in the Chair.

After Wm. Berry, Librarian, reported that the total additions to the library and cabinet for three months, were 1,122, contributed by 1.3 donors.

In addition to valuable contributions from societies in Great Britain, Switzerland, and the United States, many rare and valuable individual contributions were noticed. A written copy of the Bible in the Latin Vulgate, date unknown, and once the property of Archbishop English, of Trinidad, was exhibited. Col. Strider, of Gen. Butler's staff, forwarded an original account of a sale of tobacco in London, Middlesex, Virginia sold, in 1728. From Whitcomb Stephen, the celebrated Illinois historian, was received a series of "biographic" dictionaries—in some of one different languages—being an attempt at universal biography. Large contributions of Indian relics were presented from A. H. Burley, N. H. Parker, Mrs. D. P. Livermore, Jas. H. Rhodes, Miss Sarah K. Bailey, &c., of Chicago, and the editors of the *Journal* and TRIBUNE. Mr. George F. Upton contributed a large and valuable collection of coins, which were thankfully received.

The Secretary had pleasure in announcing that the flags of Battery E, of Chicago, lately mustered out, after a gallant career of three years and three months, had been bought by the ladies on behalf of their fellow citizens, and that they were not long in doing the same upon an Irishman named Hawley, who resides in the same house, and found in his possession. He will be examined in the Police Court this morning.

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THE SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.

The Ordinance Passed by the Common Council—Duty of Citizens.

Our city fathers have taken hold of these gentry, and handled them, very properly, without gloves. At the meeting of the Common Council, on Monday evening last, the following ordinance was unanimously adopted;

Section 1. Be it ordained, every person carrying on the business of a substitute broker in the city of Chicago, or any part thereof, shall pay into the city treasury, the enlistment into the United States service of citizens or residents of said city, or any part thereof, a license fee of $500 per annum.

Sec. 2. That the collector of said city license shall be taut every person so enlisted by such broker shall be credited to the city of Chicago, and that any violation of this ordinance shall forfeit said license.

Sec. 3. That in addition to said forfeiture, every offense against said condition shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, nor less than $50.

Sec. 4. That this ordinance shall take effect, and be in force, after the passage of this ordinance, without taking out license thereof, shall, for each offense, be punished by a fine of not less than $100, and forfeit all rights of debt in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 5. That any violation of this ordinance shall not be so construed as to require the taking out of license by persons acting *bona fide* under the provisions of the Enrolling Act, Board of Supervisors of Cook county or of the Citizens' Committee of Chicago for filling the quota of said city and county.

Sec. 6. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

That this order will meet the approbation of the citizens of this County none will doubt, save the individuals immediately concerned. For months past, in direct violation of the order of Governor Yates, these "flesh brokers" have most unblushingly been enlisting men here for other States. Scarcely a day has passed but several thousand dollars per man—a direct swindle on the satisfactory and patriotic citizens and Government by underbuying they have carried on their nefarious trade, which is equally diversifiable, as that of the "Ring," and a curse to the city, and a stain on the good thing for the city, and especially for our quota, if the ordinance now passed is made strong enough to drive, them, body and bones, out of the city; they are a nuisance, and only deter enlistments, by the high prices they put upon each other, for every man's recruit offering, after the manner of a Rand cotton lords, bidding off a negro at a sale, and we are very glad the ordinance has passed, and hope our city authorities will see that the provisions of the same are strictly complied with.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

Convention of North-western Agents in Chicago.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning the members of the Northwestern Bible Agents' Convention assembled in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association, commencing the second day's session of the Convention. After devotional exercises, conducted by Mr. Ferrell, the chair was taken by Mr. Hoover.

The first subject in order was the continuance of the question of the Bible work among the Germans, the consideration of which had commenced, the previous day. In the discussion which followed the following points were brought out: That the work was one of the most important of the day; recommended that it is well in this, as in every other element, to keep it in the population as closely identified as possible with the people of the district to be reached; that the purpose of preventing Union men from volunteering, and of inducing deserters all loyal men to organize in the present crisis, in which they believe the war will be ended by no half accomplished. It is only a strong and determined efforts that we can hope to save the integrity of the Union, and that this will be done on the 8th of November next. Let every loyal man immediately see that his name is booked on all caps and tones.

Another meeting will be held at the same place, on Thursday night, at which the names of the primary elections will be submitted. Let all loyal men attend. The Hall is on the corner of Lake and Franklin streets. Good speakers will be there.

CITY RAILWAYS—FARES.—The ordinance introduced at the last session of the Common Council, ranking for a change in the rates of fare on the different lines of City Railways, and referred to the Committee on Railroads, was dismissed so briefly in our report, as to require present mention.

The ordinance thus: Forsyth the Committee chosen of three-and-a-half cents to four cents per fare, when tickets are purchased at the office, or cents being collected by the conductors when tickets were not presented. Recently, under the pressure of high prices, the City Railway Companies have increased the price of their tickets to the minimum five cents, thus making no more in the cars. This has been productive of inconvenience in making change, and some loss arising from the taking of bad money by the conductors. The reasons also claim that their business will be much more systematized by a fare of four cents, and a further increase fare to be paid for—as nearly as may be will the offices.

At the same time, they do not feel able to lower the rates of fare, and propose to charge the two single half per cent additional which is levied as a tax by our General Government, and which they are authorized by act of Congress to charge to purchasers. The Committee also recommend that tickets at the rate of $1.60 for twenty fares, and to passengers neglect to procure tickets at the offices, permission to charge the additional for getting them from conductors on the cars at 50 cents for a ticket of twenty fares, and a further provision authorizing conductors, to collect ten cents for single fares, where persons do not avail themselves of the opportunity to afford for procuring tickets at the low rate. We see no objection to the proposed change.

The ordinance makes it the duty of the railway companies to publish for ten days the ordinance in all the daily papers, and to keep copies of the printed in each end of each car, and also requires the conductors to carry all the money, and a further provision that tickets can be had at the office of the railway executive of the Government is, and at time as they desire for a ticket. We cannot see that any one need pay any more than the companies are now authorized to charge—the object being to make such a difference in the price of the tickets sold at the office and the price charged on the cars as will induce all to procure tickets at the office, thereby obviating the inconvenience and delay of making change on the cars.

THE SOLDIER'S REST.—This institution, so necessary for the comfort of our weary, sick and hungry soldiers, has, under the kind and judicious administration of Captain Kovats, become a perfect model of its kind.

It is but a few months since the Captain was placed in charge, but during that time he has succeeded in the introduction of numerous changes and improvements which have made the Rest a welcome home to the poor and weary traveler whose path of duty lies through our city, and which have entirely eradicated the projections which the people in its vicinity once entertained against the Rest.

We had in common with all who have watched and noted the practical workings of Capt. Kovats' administration, hoped that he would be left permanently in command. But it seems such is not to be the case at the following notice will show. We shall part with the Captain with regret, and our readers will heartily join whenever his duty may call him to go;

[Special Order, No. 247.]

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS' REST,
September 19th, 1864.

Captain W. W. Bliss, Provost Marshal, Cincinnati, O.
R. Corps. Military Provost Marshal, city of Chicago, in addition to his other duties will report to Captain A. Kovats, 20th, Ill., Superintendent of the command of the Soldiers' rest, city of Chicago.

Upon being relieved, Captain A. Kovats, with his command, will report without delay to J. H. Holden, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director, city of Chicago, for duty.

By order of Brig. Gen'l Sweet, Col. 8th Regt. V. R. Corps, Commanding Post.

THE WIDE AWAKES MOVING.—Pursuant to public notice, Lincoln Hall was crowded last evening with an enthusiastic mass of loyal men, who exhibited great anxiety in the re-organization of the celebrated Wide Awake Club of 1860. Col. Farnham, who, with all cloth caps carried a torch, and at the time carried our country on the threshold of liberty.

President Pierce occupied the Chair, and Capt. J. R. Hayden acted as Secretary. Several speakers addressed the meeting, and the re-organization was commended that it is well in this, as in every other element, to keep it in the population as closely identified as possible with the people of the district to be reached; that the purpose of preventing Union men from volunteering, and of inducing deserters all loyal men to organize in the present crisis, in which they believe the war will be ended by no half accomplished. It is only a strong and determined efforts that we can hope to save the integrity of the Union, and that this will be done on the 8th of November next. Let every loyal man immediately see that his name is booked on all caps and tones.

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ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The adjourned monthly meeting of the Academy of Sciences was held last evening, pursuant to adjournment at the rooms of the Society, Prof. Andrews in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and, on motion approved.

The following persons were elected members of the Academy:

A cast of a mammoth ape, supposed to be from an orphicter, a bird fragment, and a fossil tooth, etc., were exhibited by the Curator, Dr. Kennicott.

Mr. Hemenway exhibited a large collection of the trilobite, spoiles, which he found in Lake Co., Ill.

There being no further business, the meeting on motion adjourned.

ADAMS & STANDARD.—The Belleville *Advocate* has just been issued by Mr. Charles Walker, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee:

CHICAGO, Sept. 20, 1864.

To which it may concern:

We hereby authorize Messrs. Adams & Spring to pay in substitutes or recruits to apply on the quota of Cook county, as may be by us be revoked at our pleasure.

Citizens of the county wishing to put in substitutes, and those desirous of enlisting as recruits for Cook county, are referred to their advertisement in the card of Messrs. Adams & Spring, office No. 122 Clark street, next door to the entrance to the Provost Marshal's office.

A SHARP UP.—Yesterday morning a hoisting down, when Randolph street, between cars lying on the corner of State and Randolph streets, forcibly suggested reminiscences of a collision and amusement enough as it came very recent date. Two cars, one loaded with sand and the other with two wagons will get in the way, whatever steam they traveled. A special enjoyment of their driver appeared to be on hand to help the thing directly in front of a street car for two or three hundred yards, and it seemed as if the combined and inevitable destruction of the following vehicles which were there from conflagration every day at the hands of the fire fiend.

CRAWFORD'S BENEFIT.—FOR THE CITIZENS COMMITTEE.—The receipts at the Varieties Theater on Monday night were, at the door, $165.50 to which add tickets left for sale and the proceeds of the performance will be handed over to the Committee for the benefit of the Soldiers' Rest, city of Chicago.

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THE KNABE PIANO STILL AHEAD.

FIRST PREMIUM AT THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

Among the list of premiums awarded at the Illinois State Fair, just closed at Decatur, we observe that the KNABE PIANO has taken this front rank, and once attesting its wonderful popularity, and adding another star to its crown of glory.

No exertion was made, by way of sending to the Fair elaborate, polished and instrumental parlor instruments, but merely a few ordinary samples, such as are sold daily from the warerooms, were on exhibition, and the beautiful portrait of Washington, as a superfluous, was also exhibited.

The Knabe Piano is, indeed, an instrument of the rapid advancement of musical science. Twenty-one years ago, the Homœopathic school of medicine was represented in this city by a single practitioner, Dr. H. S. Bond, and its numbers had increased to eight, and in 1855 the Legislature of the State granted the charter of the Hahnemann Medical College to Dr. D. S. Smith, Dr. Geo. E. Shipman, Hon. John M. Wilson, Hon. Wm. B. Brown, Hon. Bernard S. Jacobs, Thomas Hoyne, Esq., A. Gibbs, Esq., John H. Dunham, Esq., and Wm. B. Dodge, Esq., and Josephine Ingalls, Esq., as the original incorporators. Under this charter the College was organized, and has since been conducted by the same corps of professors, chosen from among the resident physicians of the city.

The Hahnemann Medical College now enters upon the fifth year of its history, firmly established upon a permanent basis, and has attained a rank among the foremost of the educational institutions of the State. Many of the faculty are men of recognized merit and ability in their profession, viz: Geo E. Shipman, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; A. E. Small, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; Prentiss Dake, M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; D. S. Smith, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; R. Ludlam, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; G. D. Beebe, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; H. Cocks, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; D. A. Colton, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy; Thomas Neville, A. E. Small, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; and Prentiss Dake, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; D. S. Smith, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; R. Ludlam, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; G. D. Beebe, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; H. Cocks, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; D. A. Colton, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy; Thomas Neville, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; C. F. Hunt, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; C. A. Wilmer, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; A. E. Small, M. D., Dean; F. O. Box 580; G. D. Beebe, M. D., Registrar, P. O. Box 2,078.

A Move in the Right Direction.

It is a sad fact that for want of comfortable clothing many children in the city are unable to attend day or Sabbath School during the cold months of the year. A large proportion of these children belong to soldiers' families. To take measures to meet this destitution, a meeting was called at the Illinois Street Mission Chapel on Monday evening, last, at which a board of managers was appointed to solicit the means to purchase clothing. Accordingly, steps are now being taken to canvass the city for the Fair. It is an object which commends itself to the benevolent throughout the city.

The following resolutions, submitted by brother B. H. Mills was then adopted:

Resolved, That this Society entertain a sincere and cordial respect for the memory of the late Mr. Thomas Dickason, deceased, as one of the most valuable services to the cause of philanthropy and to the best interests of society in this State, extended through a long and active life, as also for the many estimable traits of his character, as a man and a citizen. Mr. Dickason was also a general citizen.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered upon the society's records, and communicated to the family of the deceased.

On motion, the Library Committee was requested to make the necessary arrangements for the annual meeting of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Burry, Prof. Gold-en Smith was elected an honorary member, and General Larkin, Gen. Fuller, Col. Holmes, Miss Sarah K. Bailey, &c., of Chicago, and the editors of the *Journal* and TRIBUNE. Mr. George F. Upton contributed a large and valuable collection of coins, which were thankfully received.

The Secretary had pleasure in announcing that the flags of Battery E, of Chicago, lately mustered out, after a gallant career of three years and three months, had been bought by the ladies on behalf of their fellow citizens, and that they were not long in doing the same upon an Irishman named Hawley, who resides in the same house, and found in his possession. He will be examined in the Police Court this morning.

SOLDIERS' REST.—The members of the 41st Wisconsin Regiment tender their sincere thanks to the ladies having in charge the Soldiers' Rest, for many marks of attention, bestowed on them, during their stay in this city.

A number of wounded soldiers, belonging to various regiments of the Northwest, coming to the city on the evening train, were taken charge of by the ladies in attendance at the Rest, and treated to the kindnesses conferred on them by these noble ladies.

UNION MASS MEETING.—A grand Union mass meeting will be held at Bryan Hall on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating Gen. Sheridan's great victory and the success of our arms generally. The meeting will be addressed by Gen. Logan, Col. Mulligan, and D. Cady Eaton. First class speakers and good music will be in attendance. The meeting will be as will attest the loyalty of the Queen City of the Lakes.

A TRUE TARPER.—A Sheffield sailor, giving his name as John English, was brought up in the Police Court yesterday morning charged with stealing $40 in money from Wm. Wells, No. 261 Wells street. It is alleged that he went into their saloon and got a glass of liquor after the party, and then started to go out of the proper change. During Mr. Scaffer's temporary absence from the room it is said English stole the bill. He was fined $10 and costs. In default of $100 to answer in the Recorder's Court.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the proprietor of Everitt's Art Gallery, 117 Lake street, has reduced the price of his inimitable *Carte de Visite*. Although this step involves the expense of a second operator, it is good to see that he is not unmindful of his promise to the public, but when the fall in gold would warrant such a reduction, he would be entitled to the credit for so doing on the part of the public. The public has an interest in this establishment, and those who are in want of a first class picture cheaply, consistent with first-class work, both as to price and finish.

TIME DRAFT.—No orders directing the immediate enforcement of the draft in Cook county have been received from Washington consequently the draftable population still continues in suspense, hoping for the completion of the quota by enlistments or the decisive measures arrives. In the meantime, no orders have been received to enforce the draft, nor is it probable that such will be ordered. From ten to twelve days will be required to get the machinery in the office of Provost Marshal James. This, however, does not include the men obtained at the army and navy hospitals, and the citizens of Cook county are entitled to the credit for the very active manner in which the draft has been conducted. It will be just as well to encourage enlistments as to attempt to reduce the quota, and when completed will be infinitely the most satisfactory.

THE "COPPERS" NURSED AT OUR EXPENSE.—On Monday evening Col. Sweet, commandant of this post, received information that something was up among the "Copperheads" at Camp Douglas, and that a meeting of the Order of American Knights was to be held in the evening. The information was of such a character as could not be doubted and prompt measures were at once taken to prevent any demonstration. Extra guards were placed at the Camp, who were charged with apparently as much care as if under the "Stars and Stripes" had been hoisted, and the garrison flag lowered, the soldiers fall into position, marching every avenue through which a traitor might be effected, and the "Copperheads" spent a dull, and wholly disgusting hour and a half in the cold. The "Copperheads" had calculated somewhere that the affair had blown over, the men were permitted to leave the quarters and the guards were relieved.

A FINE THING.—ASSISTANT CASHIER.—A darker evening was committed since over a clock last evening on the State Savings Institution, when a gentleman, whose name for the present we withhold, called for the balance of his deposit, $6,850. The teller was behind the counter engaged in balancing the books for the day, and the cashier, Mr. Kidder, very wisely, in the absence of the teller, left the counter through the door partition on the occupied by the money drawer, and, as he stated, he asked the party to step behind the counter, which he did, but what transpired between them is not known, as it will subject the loyalty of the Queen City of the Lakes.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Draft in Illinois—The 10th District—General Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 20.

Fifty-seven volunteers arrived to-day from Pekin, Tazewell county, which lets the total from out of the dash, and leaves an excess of six. Other townships of Tazewell are paying large bounties for volunteers, and recruiting is lively.

Hancock county sent thirty-five recruits, and the Sangamon county boards have provided bounty to fill the quotas of the county.

Ten drafted men, with ten substitutes obtained at five hundred dollars each, arrived from El Paso to-day.

The Tenth district includes the counties of Bond, Morgan, Scott, Calhoun, Jersey, Greene, Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian and Shelby. The draft commenced in this district yesterday at 9 o'clock p. m. It was decided to proceed day and night, and the former comprising the townships of Miamanon and Carrollville, and the latter the townships of Bond, Fayette and Clay Kansas. In the 6th sub district 30 names were drawn, and in the 7th 30 names.

The Union veterans, just completed in this city, with a capacity for several thousand people, will be dedicated to-morrow night. General Logan, and Col. Mulligan, and other distinguished orators will be present.

The Union Convention for the nomination of